

LABOR CLARION

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THE BOYCOTT IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

At a recent session of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the subject of discussion was "The Spirit of Seventy-Six and Its Relation to Modern Strikes and Boycotts." The speakers were Alfred E. Holman, editor of the *Argonaut*, and Walter Macarthur, editor of the *Coast Seamen's Journal*. Mr. Macarthur made an address on this occasion that was extremely able and instructive, and involved an immense amount of historical research. Although somewhat lengthy, the matter contained in Mr. Macarthur's address is of such value as to warrant careful reading by every member of a labor union. A verbatim report of Mr. Macarthur's address follows:

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: It occurs to me that it may not be amiss, upon this my first appearance before you, to say a word or two of personal appreciation, not only of the honor conferred upon me by the invitation to address you, but of the significance of the institution known as the California Society, Sons of the American Revolution. I am not a member of the Society, I need hardly remind you. I lacked the necessary foresight to qualify for membership in this body. Had I foreseen events, I would have advised my great-grandfather to emigrate to the Colonies, and I would be here tonight claiming lineal descent from the Fathers of the American Revolution. (Applause.) As it is, gentlemen, I am denied that high privilege.

But I claim a still higher privilege—that of the voluntary selection of the United States, as a place of permanent residence. (Applause.) Although I can not claim membership in this body, by reason of the accident of birth, I do say that if the American Revolution stands for human liberty, as I believe it does, you may count me a Son of the American Revolution. (Applause.) If the spirit of '76 is the spirit of larger liberty, of greater equality, of higher aspirations, and of larger social and political life, then I claim to be imbued with that spirit, to admire it, and to stand ready to defend it and further it at all times. (Applause.)

As our worthy Toastmaster has said, the subject now before us is an important one at all times, and under all circumstances, but probably more so to the people of San Francisco in this year of nineteen hundred and seven, than to the people of any other city, or of any other time. Some of the institutions of our nation, some of the things that mankind has cherished, made much of, and hopes to make more of, are now on trial here in this city, and much of the hope of the future depends upon the verdict which the people of San Francisco shall render in the case. I do not know of any question that affects more fundamentally the liberties of the people of this community, that goes deeper into the question of social relationship, than the question of the individual liberty of the citizen to work or to quit, to give his patronage or to withhold it, at his or her own supreme pleasure.

I think that upon reflection you will agree with me that that question lies at the very bottom of all other questions affecting human society, and that the issue as to whether our society shall be in essence a free society, or in essence a restricted, if not a servile society, depends very largely upon the degree in which individual liberty, in the respects that I have noted, is guaranteed and preserved.

In discussing the question of "The Spirit of Seventy-Six, In Its Relation to Modern Strikes and Boycotts," I desire to be understood as dealing with the matter from a general or abstract point of view, rather than from the point of view of the practical bearings of the subject upon the affairs of our daily life. In other words, it is not my purpose to discuss this question with any particular strike or boycott in mind. I am going to discuss the history of the question, rather than its details or practice. Not

that I would admit any inability to successfully defend, or at least to offer a reasonable explanation of some of the things that are going on in our midst; but I do not understand the question now before me as requiring that I shall do so, or even permitting such a mode of treatment.

The question before us, it seems to me, is the question as to how far the strike and boycott are in themselves consistent with the spirit of '76, and not the question as to how far the operation or application of the strike or boycott in the present day, or at any other time, may or may not be consistent with the events of that period.

I wish to have another point understood, if I may, and that is that in considering the consistency or inconsistency of the strike and boycott with the spirit of '76, we are not concerned about the right or wrong of it; we are merely concerned with the question as to whether or not these institutions are in reality consistent with the spirit of '76.

It seems to me, then, that our best mode of reaching an understanding upon the question lies in a reference to the authorities on the subject. If, in a perusal of the history of the pre-Revolutionary period, we can find that the strike and boycott existed, were adopted or applied or recognized in any way, not in name so much as in essence or in fact, then we may reasonably assure ourselves that these institutions are consistent with the spirit that animated the Revolutionary Fathers.

I appreciate fully that this is no time for an attempt at learned disquisition. Postprandial addresses are properly of a light, if not frivolous nature, and the subjects discussed are themselves frequently light, if not frivolous. But it so happens that upon this occasion you have chosen a serious, if not a heavy subject, and in justice to it I shall be compelled to deal with it in a manner conformable to its essential gravity. I should be the last man in the world, and I speak, I believe, conformably to the disposition of the gentlemen present, to treat a subject of this kind in any other than the most earnest and serious manner. And, therefore, gentlemen, I will ask you to indulge me while I refer you briefly to some of the sentiments uttered by the men who made the history and created the spirit of 1776. (Applause.)

You have heard the saying: "Let me write the nation's songs, and I care not who writes its laws." Applying that old saying to the case now before us, we must recognize that if we hope to secure an understanding of the spirit that actuated the people of that time, we must find it in the writings of their representatives and tribunes. It has been remarked by historians of that time that it produced a very large volume of personal correspondence. The pamphleteer was abroad in the land. He it was who wrote the views and sentiments of the people, ran them off on some little press in Philadelphia, in Boston, or elsewhere, scattered them broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the thirteen Colonies, and inspired the people to the point of throwing off the yoke of despotism. It is in these pamphlets that we must look to find the real spirit that dominated the men and women of that period.

I have brought with me, at great physical sacrifice upon my own part, several unwieldy tomes. I have brought these volumes, not with any idea of reading them to you—that is, not with any idea of reading them all to you—not with any idea of clinching an argument by historical reference, nor with the idea of introducing to your attention any evidence not already in your possession, but simply with the purpose of refreshing my own memory and assuring myself that I have quoted the history of '76 correctly.

With these few prefatory remarks, let me draw your attention to a work, entitled "The Literary History of the American Revolution," by Tyler. It contains, as you may judge by its title, excerpts from many of the pamphlets and other writings of the period, designed for just such a purpose as we are now undertaking, namely, to cast a light upon the real sentiments that dominated the people of that period.

You are aware, gentlemen, of the immediate causes of the American Revolution. Stated briefly, these were the imposition of taxes upon the American people, and the denial to the Colonists of the right of representation in the body imposing these taxes. An agitation sprang up throughout the land, for the purpose of redressing these evils. Various plans were proposed for the accomplishment of that object, and various theories were propounded concerning the legality or illegality, the constitutionality or unconstitutionality, of the actions of the British Parliament and King. Much of the discussion of that period dealt with the question as to whether or not the British Parliament had or had not a constitutional right to impose the various taxes which the American Colonists resented. Some men said it had; others said it had not. Again, opinions differed as to the method by which the Colonists might accomplish a reform in their political institutions and secure release from what they conceived to be burdensome conditions imposed upon them by the King and Parliament. I now quote from a pamphlet entitled, "A Few Political Reflections Submitted to the Consideration of the British Colonies by a Citizen of Philadelphia." This pamphlet, along with many others, was written in 1774, just prior to the assembling in Philadelphia of the Continental Congress called by the people of the thirteen Colonies, for the purpose, not necessarily of declaring independence, but of doing whatever might be possible under the circumstances to secure relief from the onerous conditions then prevailing.

The fact that the Continental Congress was about to assemble resulted in a larger activity among the scribes of that date. Numerous pamphlets and addresses were issued for the purpose of influencing or advising the members of the Congress, so that they might act with full knowledge of the sentiments of the people. This pamphlet from a "Citizen of Philadelphia" is one of those writings. The historian remarks as follows concerning that pamphlet:

"The uncommon quality of this writer is shown in the fearless manner in which, while approving of the universal rejection of the tax claim of Parliament, he dares to demand that all measures of opposition shall be both lawful and rational."

In other words, the author of this pamphlet, said to be Richard Wells, insisted that whatever the Continental Congress might do should be lawful and rational. He proceeds then to outline the condition as he understands it, and he admits, as his major premise, the constitutionality of the various taxes imposed upon the Colonists, and proceeds to show what, in his judgment, the Colonists ought to do and still remain within the bounds of law and constitutional procedure. Here is his suggestion:

"The true remedy is to be found among the resources of legitimate and honorable commerce. Here, also, there is one resource which, though in itself just, is not wise, that of an agreement for non-exportation. For, just in proportion as we are faithful to it, we merely hurt ourselves. Nevertheless, the true remedy is a commercial one. It is a general agreement for non-importation, which, if honestly adhered to, would break neither the law nor the peace, and in due time compel the Ministers either to give up their policy or go out of office."

I construe that statement to be in favor of action on the part of the Colonists, which would be tantamount to the levying of a boycott by them upon the products of the British merchant. That sentiment, as you will recall, prevailed to a very large extent, and was put into practice in numerous instances, under the policy of non-importation or proscription, or whatever you may choose to call it.

But this sentiment was by no means unanimous. I do not contend that the idea that the Colonists ought to refuse to consume the products of the mother country was unanimous. There were dissentients; there were men in that day, and they were not all Tories either, who disapproved of the non-exporta-

(Continued on page 5)

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held February 7, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Alexander in the chair; minutes of the two previous meetings approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Tanners, K. J. Doyle. Sailors, August Seaman, vice John H. Tonneson. Cap Makers, I. Sablo, vice H. Berlin. Beer Drivers, Geo. Wagner, M. W. Silk, W. Halkens, G. Hohman. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Referred to Executive Committee*—From the Retail Clerks No. 432, requesting that the firm of Heskings & Schwartz be placed on the unfair list. From the Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union, requesting the declaration of intention of placing Gillespie, Maxon & Co. on the unfair list; also the Grand Stove and Hardware Co. From the Waiters No. 30, requesting declaration of intention of placing the Moraghan Oyster Co. on the unfair list. *Referred to Financial Secretary*—From the Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, giving notice of a reduction of delegates. *Referred to Machinists' Union*—From the Machinists' Auxiliary, requesting the privilege of voting at the Council's sessions. *Referred to Secretary and Law and Legislative Committee*—From the American Federation of Labor, requesting statistical information, and dealing with proposed legislation. Communication from the Citizens' Health Committee of San Francisco, requesting the assistance of the Council in the work of sanitation. Moved that the communication be received, placed on file, printed in the LABOR CLARION and the Secretary be instructed to forward another circular letter to our affiliated unions, and the members be requested to take notice. Carried. Moved, that each delegate be appointed a committee of one to call the attention of his local to the seriousness of the situation; carried. The report of the delegates to the Organized Labor Protective League was read and considerable discussion took place as to what were the objects of the new body. On the above report Bro. Earnest Reguin, of Machinists' Union No. 68, was granted the privilege of the floor. Delegates Johnson and Bowlan tendered their resignations as delegates to the League, which were accepted. The chair appointed Delegates McMullin and Gallagher to fill their places.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Pavers—Business fair. Upholsterers—Business quiet; request delegates to call the attention of their unions to the unfair firm of McRosky Co. Butchers—Business good; shops will remain open on Washington's Birthday until 6 p. m. Machinists—Business dull. Barber Shop Porters—Business improving; are intending to introduce their shop card, and request the indorsement of the Council. Moved that the matter of indorsement of shop card be referred to the Executive Committee; carried. Steam Fitters—Join in the protest against the introduction of the Gamewell Alarm Boxes. Grocery Clerks—Business fair; are succeeding in obtaining signatures to new agreement; will give an entertainment and ball on Wednesday, February 26th.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Recommends: 1—That the communication from the Meter Makers' Union of Philadelphia, Pa., be filed; concurred in. 2—That the Council donate the sum of \$50 to assist the American Federation of Labor in carrying on legal battle with the unfair Buck's Stove and Range Co.; concurred in. 3—On the question of the boycott on McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., the chair appointed Bros. McCabe and Gallagher to arrange a meeting between the contending parties and attempt to reach an adjustment; concurred in.

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—The committee submitted an adverse report upon the Bill No. 4040, introduced in the House of Representatives by Julius Kahn, in dealing with the subject of the sale of goods, etc., manufactured by convict labor. The committee was of the opinion that such a bill would be unconstitutional, and quoted decisions sustaining

their opinion. Moved that the subject matter dealt with in the communication, also the report, be referred to the American Federation of Labor; carried. The committee submitted also an adverse report upon the communication of Miss Margaret Mahoney, requesting the Council to protest against the leasing of school lots. The committee was of the opinion that said property was properly conserved by law, and that no harm could come through the leasing of same; while the city would benefit financially. Moved to concur in the report of the committee; motion lost. The report was ordered filed.

GENERAL STRIKE COMMITTEE—Bro. Cornelius reported that the Council's delegation was not attending and requested the appointment of seven new members. Moved that the request be complied with; carried. The chair appointed Bros. Rosenthal, Sweeney, Bell, Reardon, Tracy, O'Neill, Gallagher.

NEW BUSINESS—Moved that the report of the delegates to the State Federation of Labor be made a special order of business for 9 p. m. next Friday evening; carried.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS—President Alexander called the new officers to their respective stations and declared them duly installed. President Sweeney responded briefly, thanking the delegates for their confidence and pledging himself to work hard in the interests of the Council.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY—Reported the following unions delinquent: Gardeners, five months; Garment Cutters, three months; Jewelry Workers, three months; Picture Frame Workers, three months; Commercial Telegraphers, three months.

RECEIPTS—Photo Engravers, \$4; Butchers, \$8; Tailors, \$6; Press Feeders, \$6; Mailers, \$4; Broom Makers, \$4; Cap Makers, \$2; Pavers, \$2; Cloth Casket Workers, \$2; P. O. Clerks, \$4; Leo Michelson, \$38.20; Soda Water Bottlers, \$4. Total, \$84.20.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; telegram to Fairbanks, Alaska, \$5; Examiner, 75 cents; Chronicle, 75 cents; Bulletin, 25 cents; American Printing Co., \$6.75; Brown & Power, stationery, \$9.95; LABOR CLARION, \$25; Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, \$5; S. F. Labor Council Hall Association, \$57.50; telephone service, \$11.45; A. F. of L., donation, \$50. Total, \$222.40.

Adjourned at 11:45 p. m. Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

American Tobacco Company.

McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.

Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore street.

Guadaloupe Dairy.

Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.

Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.

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A few of many interesting values that
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Men's Underwear 43c a garment

Jersey ribbed, form-fitting undershirts and drawers; heavy weight yarns; nicely finished garments in every respect; all sizes.

Men's 25c Fancy Socks 19c a pair

Of very fine soft finish yarns, in a great variety of colors; neat embroidered dots, stripes and figures; absolutely fast colors.

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Fine soft finished yarns; dozens of fancy colors with neat circular stripes; absolutely fast dye. These socks would be good value at 20c a pair.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

From present indications, the meeting of the union to be held on Sunday, February 23, will be the most important held in many months, and a large attendance is expected. Several very important measures will be up for consideration—relief for the out-of-work members, an amendment to the local election laws, nominations for international officers, several proposed amendments to the newspaper scale of prices, reports of committees covering important matters. If the meeting succeeds in disposing of all of these questions it will establish a record in the dispatch of business.

An Associated Press dispatch, dated the 11th inst., from New York, contains the information that ex-President McCormick of New York Typographical Union and George W. Jackson and Vincent J. Costello, union organizers, were fined \$250 each and sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment for disobedience of an injunction obtained by the Typothetae of New York in 1906. Thomas Bennett and William A. Anderson were fined \$100 on the same charge. Sentence was imposed by Justice Bishoff in the Supreme Court. The union has appealed the case.

David Ridenour, mention of whose illness with erysipelas was made in Topics recently, is convalescent, having left the hospital this week.

David Haughey, who was taken to the University Hospital last week, suffering from severe lacerations of the scalp, inflicted by footpads, has recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital.

A recent letter from Jules Chaudet, in New York, contains the information that he will soon start Westward, accompanied by Mrs. Chaudet and "the boy." Their first stop will be at "the old Kentucky home."

Rod Payne, ex-President of Tonopah Typographical Union, but recently from Portland, is back in San Francisco. Payne insists that he shall be "assimilated" even though work is a little dull.

In the matter of making nominations for I. T. U. officers at the next meeting, the Executive Committee will prepare a printed ballot containing the names of all candidates who have requested No. 21's indorsement, and the membership present at the meeting will have the opportunity of expressing their preference in a business-like manner, thus assuring all candidates who have requested our indorsement an even chance and allowing the members present the fullest opportunity to express their wishes in the matter.

Members of No. 21 are cautioned to keep away from the Blair Directory Company's office, Clay and Battery streets. This concern is behind in its payments to members of the union for wages due and all efforts to collect same have failed.

L. F. Guedet, 131 Falcon avenue; Kohlberg-Cassina Company, 967 Golden Gate avenue; the United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero street, and Charles G. Faisst, 1437 O'Farrell street, are recent additions to label-list of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

Members of the union desiring a copy of the new union label calendar issued by the San Francisco Labor Council may secure same at headquarters. This calendar, while being unique in itself, is a work of typographical art, being printed in five colors and containing fac-similes of thirty-four union labels. Every member should have one in his bedroom as a reminder to purchase only union-made wearing apparel, etc., and the housewife should hang one in the kitchen so that she may not forget to tell the grocer to furnish a union label broom. This is your most potent weapon. Don't hesitate to use it. Leo Michelson is chairman of the committee that designed and issued the calendar and much credit is due him for the success of the undertaking. Ex-President Hogan of the Photo Engravers ably assisted the chairman of the committee.

Assist the Retail Clerks by making your purchases before 10 p. m. Saturdays and 6 p. m. other week days.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' offices, 68 Haight Street.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Directors, held on February 11, President C. H. Cassasa in the chair, Messrs. G. W. Jinks and A. J. Truhlar were admitted to membership by initiation. Applications for membership of Miss G. Pait, Miss M. E. Randolph and Messrs. L. Catalano, F. Kwast, J. Rechsing through withdrawal of transfer card. Messrs. Mr. J. W. Valle, of Local No. 263, Bakersfield, resigned through withdrawal of transfer card. Messrs. J. A. Haug and J. G. Goicovich were reinstated to membership in good standing.

Mr. W. T. Kahler has been erased from the roll of membership of Local No. 6, in accordance with the requirements of federation law. Mr. Kahler's erasure is directly due to his expulsion from membership by Local No. 47 of Los Angeles, on account of failure to comply with a decision of the Executive Board of that local.

The call for the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Musicians, to meet in St. Louis, Mo., on May 11, 1908, has been received by the officers of Local No. 6. At the meeting held February 11 it was decided to refer the question of representation to the April meeting of the union for determination.

As a result of report made that members formerly employed at the Aquarium Grill, 633 Golden Gate avenue, had failed to secure payment for services rendered, the Secretary was authorized to notify members to not contract or play at this resort until proper settlement had been made of claims now pending. Prior to negotiating for future musical service at the Aquarium Grill members are requested to confer with the Secretary.

At the election held on February 6 by the Alameda County Branch, the following-named members were elected to office: J. J. Atkins, President; W. McBain, Vice-President; J. J. Matheson, Branch Secretary and Agitation Committee; W. E. Thomson, Sergeant-at-Arms. Members are advised that Secretary Matheson can be seen daily from 12 m. to 1 p. m. in the Branch headquarters, 908 Washington St., Oakland, Room 5.

The death of former member Rudolph H. Hahn on February 9 is reported by Secretary Pathe, of Local No. 263, at Bakersfield. The deceased was of a quiet, unassuming nature and a violinist of more than ordinary ability. He located in Bakersfield some three years ago and only resigned from Local No. 6 last December, continuing, however, his membership in the Musical Fund Society of this city. It is understood that interment will be in Bakersfield.

Several of the older and better known members of the M. M. P. U. are on the sick list at the present time, temporarily, it is to be hoped. "Louey" Marcus, known undoubtedly to the entire membership, is confined to his bed owing to a severe attack of "la grippe," which is also the case with F. Angerstein. Mr. J. E. Josephs met with an unfortunate accident several days ago whereby it is reported that one of his wrists was severely injured, incapacitating Mr. Josephs from professional duty. He is rapidly recovering from the effects of the injury and expects to be attending to business as well as ever, shortly. Mr. John Lindtner is also reported on the sick list, but the nature of his indisposition is not known. In opposition to the news of there being so many members ailing, it is a pleasure to be able to report that "Joe" Zinnen, who has had a long siege of severe illness, in the course of which he has been operated upon some three or four times, has almost entirely regained his former good health and is altogether out of serious danger. This is no more than what his many friends confidently expect "Joe" to do in any similar emergency, but the news of it will be of satisfaction to all to know.

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THE TAFT-ROOSEVELT PLAN.

Two interesting, if unimportant, contributions to the subject of "Government by Injunction" have recently been made by the two statesmen now most prominent in the eyes of the American people, if not of all creation, says the *Coast Seamen's Journal*. Secretary of War Taft, replying to an inquiry from the Ohio State Federation of Labor, admits that the power to issue injunctions ex parte "has given rise to certain abuses and injustices to the laborers engaged in a peaceable strike," and he therefore favors giving notice to the defendant before an injunction is issued. Secretary Taft also "sees no objection" to the enactment of a statute "which shall define the rights of laborers in their controversies with their former employers"; further, he "believes that it is better" that trials for contempt should be heard by a judge other than the one issuing the injunction, "and thus avoid an appearance of injustice." "The appearance of justice," says Secretary Taft, "is almost as important as the existence of it in the administration of the courts." Upon the subject of trial by jury in contempt cases, Secretary Taft is quite emphatic. He is opposed to that method, for the reason that "it would mean long delay and greatly weaken the authority of the court."

The views of President Roosevelt on the same subject are more interesting, if only on account of their source. We quote the President's expressions in full, as given in his Message to Congress on January 31, as follows:

"I again call your attention to the necessity of some action in connection with the abuse of injunctions in labor cases. As regards the rights and wrongs of labor and capital, from blacklisting to boycotting, the whole subject is covered in admirable fashion by the report of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, which report should serve as a chart for the guidance of both legislative and executive officers. As regards injunctions, I can do but little but repeat what I have said in my last message to Congress. Even though it were possible, I should consider it most unwise to abolish the use of the process of injunction. It is necessary in order that the courts may maintain their own dignity and in order that they may in effective manner check disorder and violence. The judge who uses it cautiously and conservatively, but who, when the need arises, uses it fearlessly, confers the greatest service upon our people, and his pre-eminent usefulness as a public servant should be heartily recognized. But there is no question in my mind that it has sometimes been used heedlessly and unjustly, and that some of the injunctions issued inflict grave and occasional irreparable wrong upon those enjoined.

"It is all wrong to use the injunction to prevent the entirely proper and legitimate actions of labor organizations in their struggle for industrial betterment, or under the guise of protecting property rights unwarrantably to invade the fundamental rights of the individual. It is futile to concede, as we all do, the right and the necessity of organized effort on the part of wage-earners and yet by injunctive process to forbid peaceable action to accomplish the lawful object for which they are organized and upon which their success depends. The fact that the punishment for the violation of an injunction must, to make the order effective, necessarily be summary and without the intervention of a jury makes its issuance in doubtful cases a dangerous practice, and in itself furnishes a reason why the process should be surrounded with safeguards to protect individuals against being enjoined from exercising their proper rights. Reasonable notice should be given the adverse party."

Upon one point President Roosevelt and the opponents of "Government by Injunction" are in perfect accord. When the President says: "Even though it were possible, I should consider it most unwise to abolish the use of the process of injunction," he voices the sentiment insistently and consistently expressed by organized labor and that large portion of the general public which supports the latter in its demand for relief from the abuses of the injunction process. We do not seek to abolish the injunction, but only to restrict its use within its proper sphere, and thus to increase its efficiency in that sphere. As President Roosevelt himself suggests, the whole institution of the injunction is seriously endangered by the present tendency of the

courts to apply that instrument wrongfully and in a manner repugnant to the common conception of equity. The opponents of "Government by Injunction" propose that the use of the writ in equity shall be restricted so far, and only so far, as this danger is involved.

It is to be noted that the President speaks of the "proper rights" and the "fundamental rights" of the individual. Unfortunately the President does not define these rights. If we may assume that he is disposed to draw a line between property rights and personal rights, there is hope that ultimately he will declare against the issuance of an injunction in any matter affecting the latter, and thus align himself directly with the prevailing anti-injunction sentiment.

The substance of the President's recommendations on the subject is contained in the statement that "reasonable notice should be given the adverse party." Thus Secretary Taft and President Roosevelt are as one on the subject. The important point in this connection lies in the fact that not only do these statesmen agree with each other, but they both agree with organized labor, although upon different grounds. The difference between the reasoning of organized labor and that of Taft and Roosevelt, is the difference between consistency and inconsistency. Organized labor is opposed to "notice to the adverse party" because it would preserve the peremptory nature of the injunction in its proper sphere. Taft and Roosevelt are in favor of that method because they recognize that abuses frequently arise through the issuance of injunctions ex parte. It is apparent that the abuses complained of, and admitted by the highest authority, lie not in the nature of the injunction but in the scope of its application. Organized labor would remove these abuses by the enactment of legislation limiting the issuance of injunctions to those cases in which it may rightly and equitably be invoked. Secretary Taft and President Roosevelt profess to seek the accomplishment of the same end by merely giving "notice to the adverse party," leaving the courts otherwise free to issue injunctions in all cases affecting the fundamental and proper rights of the individual as well as in cases affecting property rights.

In a word, Taft and Roosevelt propose to legalize the issuance of injunctions prohibiting the exercise of personal liberty, the liberty of free press, free speech, peaceable assemblage, etc. To this proposal organized labor and all opponents of "Government by Injunction" are utterly opposed. There is but one way of remedying the abuse of the injunction, and that is by removing the abuse itself. The Taft-Roosevelt plan would leave the abuse intact—in fact, give legal sanction to it—while merely frittering with one incident of the trouble.

NON-UNION PUBLICATIONS.

When distributing their patronage all members of organized labor and those in sympathy with the movement for a shorter workday should remember that the publications named below are printed under non-union conditions, and that their publishers have resisted the efforts of the typographical union to establish a shorter workday and better conditions in the composing room:

The Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill.

All works of the Werner Company of Akron, Ohio.

All of the patterns and periodicals of the Butterick Publishing Company, including the Delineator and the Designer.

The Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Century Magazine, Smart Set, St. Nicholas, World's Work, Black Cat, Men and Women, Housekeeper, and Lippincott's.

The various periodicals of the Phelps Publishing Company, of Springfield, Mass., including Good Housekeeping, Farm and Home, Orange Judd Farmer, New England Homestead, American Agriculturist, and Current Events.



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Mr. Lyons invites his friends and the public generally to visit his new store, 771 Market St., and to inspect the finest line of Fall and Winter Cloths that has ever been displayed on the Pacific Coast. These goods range in price—for Suitings made to order, \$20 and up. Overcoats, from \$20 up and Trousers from \$5.50 up. The same lines may be found at all of Charles Lyons' stores. Please note the address.

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STERLING FURNITURE COMPANY

Opposite McAllister 1049 Market Street Opposite McAllister

THE BOYCOTT IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

(Continued from page 1)

tion and non-importation plans. The historian further remarks:

"We should be only misleading ourselves into a morass of historical error, if we were to overlook the fact that in this season of alarm and earnest consultation, there were many patriotic Americans who gravely challenged the wisdom, even the rectitude, of the chief measures of opposition which, by so many writers, were already pressed upon the attention of the Congress in advance of its meeting."

Here is an excerpt from an address delivered by one of the dissentients:

"In what colors, then, will appear combinations of a large and respectable body of subjects against the supreme power of the community, adopted from the same motives, prescribed by the same rights, and publicly signed in the face of the whole world? For the sake of common humanity, gentlemen, disdain to co-operate with handbills, with newspapers, with the high, menacing resolves of common town meetings. Do not conspire with them to reduce under the pains and penalties of disgrace and infamy, thousands of your fellow-citizens to the cruel alternative of involving themselves and their wives and children, in indigence and wretchedness, or of being publicly branded and pointed out by the frantic multitude as apostates and traitors to their country."

It is sufficient to say, with reference to the views of those who opposed the policy of non-importation, that these views did not prevail. We know that the policy of non-importation did prevail, and prevail very effectively, and very widely and generally; that it was one of the common and popular modes of procedure and methods by which the Colonists sought to secure redress and to express their disapproval in the most effective way, of the methods and attitude assumed toward the Colonists by the mother country.

Let me quote further from the history of this time. This book, which I now quote from, is the "Narrative and Critical History of America." Touching the attitude of the Colonists in the matter of non-importation, we find here the following statement:

"They alarmed British merchants by non-importation and self-denying agreements. When those measures seemed likely to prove ineffectual, they aroused public sentiment through the press, by public gatherings and legislative resolutions, by committees of correspondence between towns and Colonies, and finally by the Continental Congress. They did not scruple to avail themselves of popular, nor, in the last extremity, of armed resistance, to British authority."

While quoting that excerpt from history, I want to be understood as disapproving of the popular violence feature. (Applause.) It may have been necessary, and doubtless was, in that day. But we have emerged beyond the need, or wisdom, or justification of violence in the conduct of our controversies. (Applause.) And I hope there will be no need of returning to that dark age.

I have here another citation to which I would draw your attention. You will remember that after considerable protest upon the part of the American Colonists, the British Parliament backed down; it repealed the obnoxious taxes, all of them, with the exception of the tax on tea, which latter it maintained as a matter of principle, just to demonstrate its right to do so. It kept the tax on tea on the statute books, and abolished all the others, hoping thereby to allay public feeling, to secure public confidence, while at the same time retaining the principle for which it was contending, namely, the right of the British Parliament to tax the American people without their advice or consent.

The action of the home government failed in this respect. The American people contended that nothing short of the absolute revocation of all taxes, nothing short of the vindication of the principle that "taxation without representation is tyranny," nothing short of the recognition of the right of the American Colonists to govern themselves in the important matter of finances, would satisfy the needs of the hour. It says here:

"This action did not meet the approval of Lord Botetburt, the Governor of Virginia, and he dissolved the House of Burgesses. This, however, did not prevent the delegates from meeting at the Apollo, in the Raleigh Tavern—and I notice that many of these people met in taverns, which probably accounts for the poetic nature of their effusions—and as citizens entering into a non-importation agreement which bore the names of Henry, Randolph, Jefferson and Washington and became an example to all of the Colonies."

The action of Virginia in entering into a non-importation agreement "became an example to all of

the Colonies!" Here, in a footnote, I find the following:

"North Carolina adopted resolutions similar to those of Virginia, and associations were formed to prevent the importation of British goods."

I have here a picture. It is said that pictures serve the useful purpose of explaining things to those who can not or will not read. Here is a picture, a facsimile of a handbill. We would call it a boycott circular, but in those days they had not yet invented the term. So they called it a handbill, and it reads as follows:

"The true Sons of Liberty and supporters of the non-importation agreement—there was evidently in the minds of the gentleman who drafted this dodger some connection between liberty and non-importation, because the connotation of the terms would indicate that he regarded the ideas of liberty and non-importation as synonymous—are determined to resent any the least insult or menace offered to any one or more of the several committees appointed by the body at Faneuil Hall, and chastise any one or more of them as they deserve; and will also support the printers in anything the committees shall desire them to print. As a warning to any one that shall affront as aforesaid, upon sure information given, one of these advertisements will be posted up at the door or dwelling-house of the offender."

The idea evidently conveyed by this is that when the picket or walking delegate, or whatever he was called, reported to the committee that somebody was violating the rules of the union, one of these dodgers was nailed up at his door as a warning. Here we have a list of the names of those who "audaciously continue to counteract the united sentiments of the body of merchants"—this was evidently a boycott levied by some merchants in Boston, which, of course, puts a somewhat different aspect upon the case—"throughout North America by importing British goods, contrary to the agreement." Here is the "We Don't Patronize" list, containing about half a dozen names. And there was not a judge in the whole country who could be prevailed upon to issue an injunction against it!

Here is another boycott circular:

"William Jackson, an importer at the Brazen Head, North Side of the Town House, and opposite the Town Pump, in Corn-Hill, Boston. It is desired that the Sons and Daughters of Liberty would not buy any one thing of him, for in so doing they will bring disgrace upon themselves and their posterity, forever and ever, amen."

They were quite in earnest about this matter. It was a matter of religious conviction with them, I should judge, from the way they speak about it. We do not, in these times, pretend any particular religious authority for the boycott dodger.

Let me read further. I have here three pamphlets. They are called "Old South Leaflets," and they are practically fac-similes of some of the pamphlets issued during the period. One is entitled "The Destruction of the Tea," by Thomas Hutchinson. Thomas Hutchinson, as you remember, was the British Governor of Massachusetts at the time of the "Boston Tea Party," and he wrote the history of it. Now, if there is one authority more to be depended upon in this connection than another, it seems to me it would be the representative of the British government in Massachusetts at the time of that historic event. We find that the people got together and resolved that the tea should not be used. In order to assure themselves that it would not be used they prevented its landing. And when they began to fear that it was going to be landed anyway, in spite of their protests and in spite of the assurance of Governor Hutchinson that it would not be landed, they formed themselves into an "educational committee," disguised themselves as Indians, went down to the dock in the dead of night, and dumped it overboard. Governor Hutchinson says:

"The factors for the two other vessels"—the two tea vessels then about due in Boston—"accepted were sent for, and, being informed of the engagements made by the owner and master of the ship arrived, they also made such engagements as were satisfactory; and, after making provision for the continuance of a watch, so long as the tea continues in the harbor, and for an alarm to the independents upon any molestation, they passed a resolve"—note the resolution they adopted:—"That if any person or persons shall hereafter import tea from Great Britain, shall take the same on board to be imported this place, until the unrighteous act—note again the religious tone of the language—"mentioned in the preamble to the resolve" shall be repealed, he or they shall be deemed, by this body, an enemy to his country; and we will prevent the landing and sale of the same, and the payment of any duty thereon, and will effect the return thereof to the place from whence it shall come."

Instead of effecting the return thereof to the place from whence it came, they effected the destruction of the tea; they destroyed it entirely, for fear that it

would get past them, and that somebody would brew some of it in spite of their protests.

Another of these leaflets is entitled, "Lexington Town Meetings from 1765 to 1775." Let me read a brief excerpt, as follows:

"Consequently, when the town of Boston, to manifest their opposition to the oppressive acts of the ministry, resolved that they would not import or use certain articles on which these duties were laid, the independents of Lexington, at a meeting held December 28th, 1767, 'voted unanimously to concur with the town of Boston respecting importing and using foreign commodities, as mentioned in their votes, passed at their meeting on the 28th day of October, 1767.' These sentiments, published in open town meeting"—now note this—"and sanctified by a day of fasting and prayer, would, of course, govern the conduct of a sincere and conscientious people. No wonder, therefore, we find them, in 1769, ready to make, what, at the present day, would in some families be considered a great sacrifice, by voting 'not to use any tea or snuff, nor keep them, nor suffer them to be used in our families, until the duties are taken off.'" Here is one of the resolves adopted by the Lexington town meeting:

"The petition of rights and other statutes of England, that not only counties, cities and corporations, but also towns and individuals, may consult and adopt measures for redress by petition, remonstrance, or other ways, as occasion and the emergency of affairs may require." Another resolve: "That we will not be concerned, either directly or indirectly, in landing, receiving, buying or selling, or even using, any of the teas sent out by the East India Company, or that shall be imported subject to a duty imposed by Act of Parliament for the purpose of raising a revenue in America." And, "that all such persons as shall, directly or indirectly, aid and assist in landing, receiving, buying, selling or using the teas sent by the East India Company, or imported by others subject to a duty, for the purpose of a revenue, shall be deemed and treated by us as enemies of their country." And further: "To prevent the good effect of the honest and patriotic endeavors of so valuable and powerful a part of the community to rescue the trade and liberties of the country from impending destruction." "That, as with gratitude to our brethren in Boston and other towns, we do express our satisfaction in the measures they have taken, and the struggles they have made upon this, as well as many other occasions, for the liberties of their country and America, we are ready to resolve to concur with them in every rational measure that may be necessary for the preservation or recovery of our rights and liberties as Englishmen and Christians; and we trust in God that, should the state of affairs require it, we shall be ready to sacrifice our estates and everything dear in life, yea, and life itself, in support of the common cause." "The above resolves being passed, a motion was made that to them another be added. Accordingly it was resolved without a dissenting voice—"

Here, let me call your attention to one thing. You are all, I take it, familiar with the mode of procedure of deliberative assemblages. You know that when men gather together to discuss public matters, they usually modify and improve upon the proposition before them, until they finally get it into acceptable shape, and then, as if by inspiration, some one rises and moves that such and such be added, thus giving greater emphasis to the thought or idea evolved out of the whole subject matter of debate, and adding that to the proposition already adopted. That is evidently what happened in this case, and here is what they added to the resolves from which I have just quoted:

"That if any head of a family in this town, or any person, shall, from this time forward, and until the duty be taken off, purchase any tea, or sell or consume any tea in their families"—purchase it, or sell it, or consume it—"such person shall be looked upon as an enemy to this town and to his country, and shall by this town be treated with neglect and contempt."

I have another pamphlet here, of the same series, entitled, "The Rights of the Colonists." It is written by Samuel Adams. It will do us no harm, I take it, upon an occasion of this kind, to briefly review the history of the American revolution, if only in a very limited way. Indeed, I take it that the fact that we do revert to the historic events of those days can but be considered eminently fitting and exceedingly profitable.

"The natural liberty of man," says Samuel Adams, "by entering into society, is abridged or restrained so far only as is necessary for the great end of society, the best good of the whole."

This statement of the rights of the Colonists, you will note, is a statement of the rights of the individuals, of the extent to which the individual surrenders his personal prerogative and liberty for

(Continued on page 13)

ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE SCHOOLS.

BY W. D. MAHON.

There is no doubt but what the great mass of people are ignorant as to what the organizations of labor have done for the cause of education in America. The daily press has little to say upon this or other questions to the credit of the trade unions, and usually publish something detrimental, so the impression of the average person is that the trade union work is wholly for the shortening of the hours of labor and increasing the rate of pay, and they do not know that it has an ethical and educational side. Investigation will show different. It is not my intention in this article to call attention to the different good works along ethical and humanitarian lines the trade union is engaged in, but to call your attention specifically to what it has done for the cause of education.

The truth is that the trade unions are the authors and founders of the free-school system in America. The first agitation in this country for free schools was taken up by the organization of the working men and farmers' societies as early as 1826. It was in 1830 that Seth Luther, the champion of the free school, aided by the working men's organization and farmers' societies, took up the agitation in New England for a better system of education. The matter was agitated throughout the entire New England country, and through resolutions of the local unions in State and interstate gatherings, it was passed upon and demanded, and carried to the State Legislature, and in about 1837 the Legislature of Massachusetts passed the first free-school law. The result has been that from this State the agitation has spread until every State in the Union has adopted the free-school system and it has finally spread to the other nations of the world. This, due, if you please, to the work of the organizations of labor.

Prior to the adoption of the free-school laws, there were no free means of education, and the children of the working people were thus denied this opportunity. The children, at a very early age, under the conditions that then prevailed, were being sent to the factory to work instead of going to school. There were two reasons for this condition. There was no free school and no means of education for the children of the working people. Second, the wages and conditions of the working people were so low that it was necessary to have the assistance of the child as a wage-earner at a very early age in order that the family could eke out an existence. So the work of the trade unions has played upon both sides of this important question. First, by that of increasing the wages of the parents and thus enabling them to send their children to school, and, on the other side, by giving us a free school where the child could go and obtain an education.

The work of the trade unions did not stop at the securing of the free schools. The resolution at the outset stated that we demand a better system of education, and that has ever been the demand of the organizations of labor. First, the free school was secured; then the agitation for free school books was taken up and has been secured in a great number of States—thus providing the child with the opportunities of an education by giving him free school books, as well as a free school, and yet the work goes on. The American Federation of Labor, since its formation, has carried on a continuous agitation for the improvement of our free educational institutes, and the present demand of that organization will be found in the very first section of their Platform of Principles, which reads as follows:

"Our demands are for free schools and compulsory education."

Not only does the trade union teach the necessity of free schools, but demands, as well, a compulsory education. Now, what has been the result of this agitation? If you will make a careful investigation, you will find where the trade unions are the strongest, there prevails the highest education and the least illiteracy. Take the census reports of 1900, as given out by the United States government, and make an

investigation of the illiteracy, and you will see how clearly this position is demonstrated. Compare the States where the unions are strong with the States where the unions are weak, and see what the result of education may be, and in every case you will find where the unions are strong, education dominates, and there is scarcely any illiteracy; and, on the other side, where the unions are weak, you will find the greatest illiteracy prevailing.

Take, for instance, the State of Massachusetts, which is a strong union State. The census of 1900 shows that in that State there were 1547 illiterate children, between the age of ten and fourteen years. Now compare this with the State of Mississippi, where the unions are weak, and you will find in the State of Mississippi, according to this same census report, that there are 44,334 illiterate children between the age of ten and fourteen years. Then compare the State of Ohio, which has 2048 illiterate children, between the ages of ten and fourteen years. Unions are strong in this State. Then compare that with the State of Tennessee, where the unions are weak, and in Tennessee you will find 36,375 illiterate children between the ages of ten and fourteen years. Then take the State of Indiana, where the unions are strong, and you will find there were 1365 illiterate children between the ages of ten and fourteen years in 1900. Then compare that with the State of Georgia, where the unions are weak, and in Georgia we find 63,329 illiterate children between the ages of ten and fourteen years. Then take the State of Pennsylvania, where the unions are strong. While it is a State that has a greater foreign element than most any other State, yet in Pennsylvania we find but 6326 illiterate children. Then compare this with Alabama, where the unions are weak, and we find 66,072 illiterate children. Thus you can go on with these comparisons from State to State, and you will find the same results.

Again, if you desire, you can take communities where the unions have been strong for years, and compare them with a community where the unions have not prevailed, and you will find the same results. Now, in the States that I have called your attention to, like Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, an investigation will show that the most of this illiteracy is among the foreign born, who have lately come to our shores, and a great many of them have not been here long enough to be affected by our free school system, while, in the States where I have shown that illiteracy prevailed, you will find that most of the illiteracy is among the natives which, in my opinion, speaks volumes for the work of the trade unions.

As I stated in the outset, it is not my intention in this article to deal with any other phase of this question than the school, but if you desire to make an investigation, you can examine the Factory Acts for the Protection of the Children and Truant Laws, compelling them to attend school, and you will find the same results—that in the States where the unions are strong the child has been protected from the factory, and under the truant law attending the school. This shows the work that the trade union has done and is still doing for the cause of education and the improvement, uplifting and betterment of the race.

**FAIR OR UNFAIR. WHICH?
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was the first and only bundle work laundry that signed the schedule to employ union help when first presented last April and still employs them. Leave bundles at any of his several hundred branches located in barber shops and cigar stands in all parts of the city. Good union men boost Sheerin's Laundry. ***

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ORIGIN OF UNIONISM IN AMERICA.

The birth of the labor movement in this country took place in the closing years of the seventeenth century—exact date we cannot give—and was brought about through the banding together of a number of master and journeymen Philadelphia printers for mutual protection. Little is known of the history of this organization except that its leading objects were to relieve its distressed membership, bury deceased brothers and settle any disputes of a trade nature that might arise between employer and employe. The organization bore the title of the "Asylum company," and this body of men may be regarded as the pioneers of the labor union movement in America.

However, in 1802 another organization was formed, composed of Philadelphia printers, on lines somewhat similar to those that guided the operations of the Asylum company. This new union of masters and journeymen worked under their constitution and laws until about the year 1810, when it obtained a charter from the authorities under the title of the Philadelphia Typographical Society. Having thus been made a legalized body, it was necessary that it eliminate its trade union feature and restrict itself to works of benevolence and charity. From January, 1810, it has carried on its work along these lines up to the present time, a period of more than 105 years. We think this society can justly claim to be the oldest of its kind in the country. Its career up to date has been one of credit and honor to itself and the craft it represents.

During its long life the benevolent spirit of this organization was not confined to its individual membership, but was evidenced in other directions. When New York was suffering from a yellow fever scourge in 1803 this society donated something like \$100 to their fellow craftsmen of that city to aid them in the noble struggle they were making to stem the affliction that had fallen upon its people.

On the breaking out of the war of 1812 there came a call from the government for a loan of \$11,000,000. Philadelphia Typographical Society was among the first to offer its widow's mite to the national government in response to the call, even going so far as to sell its stockholdings in the Philadelphia bank.

When the civil war of 1861 occurred and volunteers were called for by the national government, the printer ranks of Philadelphia were decimated by a large number of the members forsaking their labors in the printshop in order to evidence their patriotism by entering into the military service in defense of the union. To such of those who were on its membership roll that went "to the front" the society, by virtue of a resolution, kept them in good standing and relieved those dependent upon them from want during their absence.

In 1831 the society by vote, owing to changed conditions, decided to disband, but was immediately reorganized, and the year following (1832) obtained a charter from the State that gave it increased powers and forbade its disbandment so long as ten members were willing to continue it.

In 1842 the Franklin Typographical Association supplanted the trades union features of the society, adopting the scale of prices that up to this time had been in operation by the latter body from the year of its adoption, 1836. The Franklin Typographical Association merged into that of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 in 1850.

The records of the Typographical Society show acknowledgments of donations of money and land in aid of its praiseworthy objects, while upon its roll of membership appear the names of many of the leading men in business or social life who at one time or another were engaged in printing or its allied crafts in our city.—William F. Knott in *Typographical Journal*.

The strike of the Iron Molders of Minneapolis and St. Paul, which was begun twenty-one months ago, has been called off.

Ask your dealer for union-label collars and cuffs.

A NATIONAL DISGRACE.

Senator Dolliver, chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, is preparing a bill to push through Congress prohibiting child labor in the District of Columbia. At present there is no legislation on the subject. That such a law has not been passed long ago is a standing disgrace to the capital of the union. Most of the State laws on the subject are nothing to boast of, but in a majority of the States there is at least some legislation. It remains for the capital city, the one place directly under the control of Congress, to be devoid of a law to prohibit this barbarism against children.

In his recent excoriation of America, G. Bernard Shaw jeers at our child labor and mentions the fact that in Lancashire, England, it was abolished a hundred years ago. The best way to escape such criticism is not to deserve it.

The American people might well awaken to the fact that our child labor conditions are a reproach. They are utterly out of keeping with the advancement, the liberty and the humanitarian ideas of the nation. They are at enmity with our public school system and constitute an injustice to adult labor. They dwarf the children, mind and body, and cut down the rightful wages of toil.

Inasmuch as the District of Columbia is governed directly by Congress, it is or should be an example to the remainder of the country. A child labor law there would aid the effort toward similar legislation everywhere. It is to be hoped not only that Senator Dolliver will succeed in his effort, but that this bill will be followed by a national child labor law. Such an act can be made effective despite the dictum of a House Committee that attempted to usurp the prerogatives of the Supreme Court and to pass on its constitutionality in advance.—*New York American*.

The Supreme Court of Michigan handed down the following decision recently: "Working-men have a right to fix a price upon their labor and refuse to work unless that price is obtained. Singly or in combination they have this right. They may use persuasion to induce men to join their organization or refuse to work except for an established wage. They may present their cause to the public in the newspapers or circulars, in a peaceable way, and with no attempt at coercion. If the effect in such a case is ruin to the employer there is no redress, for they have only exercised their legal rights."

The strength of a trade union lies largely in its experience. No matter how it may have been established, the trade union that cannot profit by the lesson of its past is no stronger than the organization of a day's growth. A tree grows upward in proportion as its roots grow downward. Experience is the root of trade unionism, and memory the water that feeds the root.—*Cincinnati Chronicle*.

Cheap labor means poverty and degradation for the masses of the people. It means low prices for the products of the farm and factory. It is a fact that the consuming power of the people is measured by their earnings, and, of course, cheap labor means the lessening of their purchases, both of farm and factory products.—*Mobile (Ala.) Unionist*.

OFFICES FOR UNIONS TO LET.

Three rooms, suitable for Business Agents' offices, for rent, singly or en suite; adjoining Labor Temple. Apply J. W. Bonney, Fourteenth and Mission.

A big contest is on at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Four thousand shipbuilders have gone on strike to resist a reduction in wages and the fight will be to a finish and may spread.

Don't buy the *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Delineator* and *Red Book*. They are unfair.

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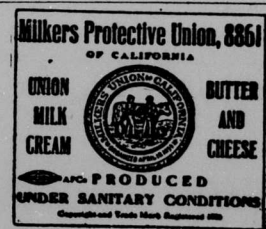
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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

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THE HEALTH CAMPAIGN.

The Labor Council, at its regular meeting last Friday evening, determined to assist in every way possible, the Citizens' Health Committee and the local and Federal Health authorities in the sanitation work which has been going on in this city for many months, and in conformity with the action taken, the Secretary of the Council has addressed a letter to affiliated unions urging upon them the necessity of co-operating with the health authorities to the fullest extent in their efforts to eradicate bubonic plague in this city. Thousands of circulars issued by the Citizens' Committee are being distributed nightly to the individual members of the affiliated unions. That the situation is serious admits of no doubt. In fact, if the people individually and collectively do not thoroughly co-operate with the health authorities in this work, San Francisco is likely to face a situation a few months hence that will be far worse than the conditions following the great fire. Unless all danger of bubonic plague infection has passed before the warm weather sets in, it is practically certain that the city will be quarantined. Few realize what this means, but the publicity tardily given by the press to the work of the health authorities is beginning to bear fruit, and it seems now that the citizens generally are aware of the fact that the situation is very grave. The following paragraph from the communication of the Citizens' Health Committee to the Labor Council does not in the least degree overdraw the situation. It reads:

"Unless the rats here are nearly exterminated before warm weather begins, there is grave danger that there will be an outbreak of plague next summer resulting in the quarantining of the city. This would mean the stoppage of all industrial enterprises and business of all kinds and bring ruin to the people and their homes."

The bounden duty of every householder is to heed this warning. Don't depend upon your neighbor to do the work necessary, but put your own shoulder to the wheel and persuade your neighbor to do likewise. San Francisco has suffered enough. Let us avoid the calamity of a quarantine. We can if we will, and the health authorities have clearly pointed out the way.

Judge Schwan, of Cleveland, dismissed the temporary injunction secured by the Anchor Fence Co. against the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union. Judge Schwan refused to grant a permanent injunction, declaring that if trouble occurred between unionists and non-unionists it would have to be proven in court, and that such case properly belonged in police court.

Demand union-label cigars and tobacco.

WARSHIP CONSTRUCTION AT OUR NAVY YARDS.

The readers of the *LABOR CLARION* are somewhat familiar with the controversy as to the merits of government-built ships as against those constructed in corporation shipyards, the subject having been dealt with in these columns many times. Notwithstanding the fact that it was demonstrated at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in the construction of the Connecticut, the flagship of Admiral Evans' fleet, that the government can build battleships at its navy yards at a cost far less than has been estimated by the opponents of government shipbuilding, Congress seems loth to order the construction of war vessels at the navy yards. Considering the authority, one of the most convincing arguments in favor of government construction is furnished by the *Scientific American*, which, in a recent issue, published the following lucid exposition of the subject:

Popular fallacies die hard, especially when they are kept alive by persistent and interested misrepresentation. A notable instance of this is the statement so often made and too widely believed, that it costs a great deal more and takes considerably longer to build a battleship at a government navy yard than it does at a private shipyard. There was a time, it is true, when navy-yard-built ships were very costly, and took an unconscionable time to complete; but that was over twenty years ago, when political control of navy yards was rampant, and before a certain courageous young naval constructor, who later became Chief Constructor of the Navy, undertook the task of rescuing our navy yards from political control, reforming their many abuses, and putting them in first-class working shape. It was the regeneration of these yards which rendered it possible for them to take hold of the highest class of naval work and complete it in the same time, and for only slightly more cost, than the best of our private yards. This was clearly proved, some years later, in the construction of the large modern battleship, the Connecticut, at the New York navy yard, when the work was carried through so expeditiously that the private yard which had taken the contract for the sister ship had to extend itself to the utmost to keep pace with the government-built ship. One of the main objects of giving work of new construction to the navy yards was to spur the private builders to greater activity; for up to that time it was a notorious fact that the government contract work was treated as a kind of standby in the private yards, the first attention being given to orders for private firms. The record made by the Connecticut for rapid construction has acted as a most effective spur to the private yards, and our latest warships, in spite of their greater size, are being built in from fifty to sixty per cent of the time taken to build the earlier ships.

The agitation in favor of navy-built ships originated within the navy itself, and its most effective advocate was the naval constructor above referred to, Mr. Francis T. Bowles, who subsequently left the navy and is now president of one of the great shipyards upon which the government depends mainly for the construction of its new navy. The most complete and convincing presentation of the arguments in favor of navy-built ships is that made by Mr. Bowles in the year 1900 before a Congressional committee on naval affairs appointed to consider this question. Just now, when the question is again being agitated, it would be impossible to find a better brief for the case than this testimony of the former constructor.

In his evidence before the committee, Mr. Bowles stated that the first advantage of building ships in navy yards is that it maintains the efficiency of the mechanical force and of the plant and shops. "The reason that we have navy yards is to provide ourselves with the means of equipping and keeping our ships in good order for purposes of war; and, with that end in view, and in the light of our recent experiences, it is essential that the organization of

a mechanical force and the equipment should be kept in an efficient condition.

"Now, if, in these yards, which are essential to the object of the navy, we should keep a vessel or two vessels building all the time, we would have a nucleus of a complete force, and it would be necessary, in order to do that work with a reasonable degree of economy, that our yards should be kept in good order.

"The fact that a vessel is building in a navy yard makes it possible to conduct the repair work of the fleet economically and rapidly; because, if a vessel comes in for repairs, as soon as it is determined what is necessary to do, the force is available and every shop is in working order, and the chances are that there is a stock of material on hand of every kind that would be needed to make those repairs. The matter of having the material on hand is one of the most essential items in carrying on work rapidly.

"The third advantage is that the amount expended for repairs will be reduced by the fact of having ships building in the yard. That may seem a curious thing, but it is perfectly true that if you have got enough to do to keep an efficient force at work, there will be no tendency whatever to magnify repair work, or even to devote attention to considering what improvements can be made in existing ships.

"The fourth advantage in carrying on new work in the navy yards is that it enables the government to maintain a high standard of workmanship and design, by which the contractors can be made to conform to what is necessary under their contracts, and I consider this a great advantage.

"I will combine that with the fifth item on my list; that building ships in navy yards provides a training for those who must inspect the contract work. I maintain that a man is unfit to be a government inspector, to tell the contractor how his work shall be done and what is acceptable and what is not acceptable, unless he has had that kind of work himself.

"The next advantage to the government in doing the work is that no profit has to be made. The cost of inspection can also be saved. When a ship is built by contract, the government maintains a force of inspectors and draftsmen, who inspect the work in progress and make projected plans. The cost of a trial trip is another item saved, for it is the custom to remunerate the contractor, either by including it in his contract, or fairly, as an extra bill, for all the expenses of the trial trip."

Now, since the above telling arguments were presented—and they are just as valid to-day as when they were made—the question, as we have noted above, has been put to the test by the construction at Brooklyn of one of a pair of the largest battleships so far built for our navy; and the question naturally arises, How far have the predictions of the former Chief Constructor been verified? In answer, it can be said that the Connecticut, in spite of the strenuous efforts of the private firm which was building the sister ship Louisiana, was completed within the same time as that ship, and within two or three months less time than called for by the contract. Because of the fact that hours are shorter and the pay somewhat higher in the government yards, no claim was ever made that the Connecticut could be built as cheaply as the Louisiana. It was estimated that she would cost about ten per cent more than the other ship. As a matter of fact, in the final summing up of the costs, it was found that she cost only five per cent more. The latest official report of the Navy Department gives the total cost of the two ships to September 30, 1907—the figures including the expense of alterations chargeable to original construction, and also of armor and permanent ordnance fittings—as follows: For the Connecticut, \$6,367,308.22; for the Louisiana, \$6,037,344.47.

The question may be raised as to whether as good a ship can be built at our navy yards as at the private yards. Perhaps the most conclusive test

of this point is to compare the actual cost of repairs on these two ships since their completion. Fortunately, the figures are available; for the same report gives the cost of such repairs for the Connecticut as \$94,314.56, and for the Louisiana as \$110,500.19, a difference of about 17 per cent in favor of the Connecticut. As a matter of fact, the comparison is more favorable than appears on the face, and this for the reason that the totals for the Connecticut include repairs made necessary by her having been run aground during the past summer, an accident which, of course, is in no sense chargeable to the quality of the work of the ship itself.

In regard to the five per cent increased cost of the Connecticut, it is but fair to draw attention to the fact that this being the first large battleship to be built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, there are several items of cost charged to her which would not appear against any subsequent battleship built upon the same ways. These are expenses due to work of a preparatory kind; to the provision of special tools in the machine shops and special appliances in the yard, which, once built, will be available for subsequent ships.

Thus, the preparation of slip, cribbing, and scaffolding cost over \$39,000 for the Connecticut, as against \$12,000 for the Louisiana; so also the cost of preparing launching ways and launching the ship cost over 100 per cent more for the navy yard ship. There would be no such difference in the case of the next battleship to be built on these same launching ways. Again, in the preparation of beds and erecting, the list shows a cost of \$12,000, or about 100 per cent more for the Connecticut. This item probably refers to the beds on which the engines were built; yet these beds are now a part of the permanent plant of the erecting shop, and indeed, are now being used for building the engines for the collier Vestal. It would be possible to follow this comparison further if we had time, and show that if the cost of these preliminary preparations and of special tools and appliances were charged to the plant of the yard, to which they properly belong, the difference of five per cent between the Connecticut and Louisiana would be not a little reduced.

The official record of the building of the other twenty-one best known ships in the navy shows that not one of them was built in contract time. The Nebraska, built by Moran Brothers, of Seattle, and the Georgia, built by the Bath Iron Works, of Bath, Maine, were over three years longer building than the Connecticut.

The New Jersey, built by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Fore River, Mass., and the Virginia, built by the Newport News Company at Newport News, Va., were over two years longer building than the Connecticut, although the Connecticut is larger than any of these ships by fifteen feet in length, by seven and one-half inches in beam, by nine inches in draft, the displacement being 1,000 tons greater, the coal carrying capacity being larger by 500 tons.

"I will at all times advocate the idea and stand for the principle of the unquestionable right of man to own himself, that he has the right to sell his labor or skill to the highest bidder. Recognizing the right of the individual is to admit the right for any number to combine and fix the price for their labor which consistently meets conditions. Denying labor this right would be denying them their individual ownership, and we maintain that organizing for their mutual protection such organizations can in nowise be construed a labor trust, as some unfair and unthinking persons contend. We maintain that when organized laborers receive the highest award for their labor and skill they become a factor for the public good; business is accelerated and not retarded; peace and happiness reign."—James H. Grant, *Editor General Arbitration Magazine, Orange, N. J.*

Assist the Retail Clerks by making your purchases before 10 p. m. Saturdays and 6 p. m. other week days.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

BY WILL J. FRENCH.

The trade union is a useful institution in more ways than one. This thought occurred to the mind on reading an onslaught on the unions in the milk industry by the proprietors of dairies. A conference was held between representatives of the producers and distributors of the lacteal fluid and the civic organizations of San Francisco. A committee of women from the California Club was present and participated in the discussion. The desire to procure pure milk was the foundation of the gathering, and a most commendable object it is. No citizen could find fault with a meeting or meetings designed to improve the quality of such a necessity of every-day life.

At a previous discussion the papers told us that the spokesman of the dairy interests said we could have pure milk if we would pay for it, in other words, that the pump would be avoided and the quality improved on a cash basis. Nothing was then said about labor organizations. At the larger meeting a dairyman observed that "the milk handlers' unions were directly responsible for most of the impure milk conditions existing." He was vigorously applauded by other milk dealers. Another gentleman gave it as his opinion that it was impossible to keep the men clean, that they did as they liked, and that it was out of the question to discharge one, because the others would then quit their employment. To these remarkable statements the same gentlemen added: "With a few exceptions, all the milk delivered in San Francisco is pure." Thereupon State Dairy Inspector W. H. Saylor testified that the men of his department had made more than four hundred tests, and had found that the milk sold was up to the standard, and that much of the present agitation was unfounded. First we are told that the unions are responsible for impure milk, and then we are told that the milk is pure. Evidently a neglect to compare notes.

Some of the readers of the LABOR CLARION will remember the conditions existing in the dairies before the unions came. Absolutely no provision was made for either the sanitary comfort of the employes or for their advancement along any other line. The union had to emphatically protest against the custom of men sleeping in lofts above the cows, agitate for stated hours and living wages, and generally attempt to improve conditions that sorely needed improvement. The surroundings of the workers were aided by the organizations and the health of the community benefited as a consequence.

It is stated on good authority that one or two of the dairymen participating in the conference operate non-union establishments. It would be pertinent to ask whether these gentlemen furnish better, or worse, milk, and why they attacked the unions when they had a splendid opportunity to illustrate the virtues of their method of "conducting their own business."

A few weeks ago the milk producers asked the milk wagon drivers to start work two hours earlier in the morning—at three o'clock instead of five o'clock. It was claimed that it was impossible to deliver milk on time unless this course was adopted, and the men, after deliberation, acceded to the request, thus avoiding any labor difficulty and assuring the dairy patrons of an uninterrupted supply. Here was a clear-cut case of one of the organizations in the milk industry denying, by its action, the statement that arbitrary methods are pursued. There is nothing fascinating about getting up two hours earlier these cold mornings.

* * *

The waiters are to be congratulated on their successful resistance of the attempt to reduce their wages. Dull times are always given as an excuse to "cut," and it doesn't matter whether it is the waiter working ten hours for two dollars, or the man receiving higher wages—all are in the same category. We are told that supply and demand alone

regulates wages, and that no artificial method can be pursued successfully to keep up that which the law of gravitation states must come down. Here is an exception to the rule. The pendulum failed to swing correctly, and the waiters are going to hold on to the wage that doesn't seem exorbitant. Certainly there isn't much chance to wreck banks on a per diem of two dollars earned in a high-priced restaurant. It is not unlikely that the main object of attack was the one day's rest in seven, and the union by standing solidly for this necessity of civilization is to be most highly commended.

* * *

On looking back over the labor field during Herbert George's reign as head of the Citizens' Alliance, the names of two individuals who figured in his behalf will be remembered. One was the noisy head of a local employment agency, who filled columns of space in the newspapers and who dented the atmosphere in his endeavor to prove the success (?) of "open shop" methods, and the consequent failure of trade unions. Of late, evidently the cash drawer has been empty, and the individual today is charged with an infamous crime, and is attempting to free himself by tampering with the witnesses.

The other gentleman has just played a star engagement in the divorce courts, not exactly to his credit.

If President Roosevelt knew the records of these ex-supporters of the Citizens' Alliance, he would place them at the bottom of the list headed "undesirable."

* * *

Interesting indeed, though not unusual, is the story about the coal situation. Despite an ample local supply and the fact that coal can be purchased at the mines in Utah and Wyoming for \$2.25 and \$2.50 a ton, and the freight charges to the Coast are but \$6.50 a ton, yet the price is \$16.50 a ton to the householder. And yet they wonder why the waiter wants to hold on to his two dollars a day! The trust sees to it that all other coal sells for the same price as Utah and Wyoming products, and there is a beautiful chance for the United States Supreme Court to declare the whole transaction a restraint of legitimate competition and a "gouge."

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom streets.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover street.

John Finnegan, Morning Star Dairy, 140 Ney street.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon avenue.

People's Creamery, Throld & Wing, 3776 Twenty-fourth street.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.

Green Valley Dairy, John Linnehan, 703 Vienna street.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver avenue.

Mission Creamery, John Moran, 2817 Mission street.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

A fac simile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the LABOR CLARION.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 18 to San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will hold its regular meeting on February 24th at the home of Mrs. Mary A. Barron, 3331 Sacramento street, at 2:30 p. m. All members are requested to attend.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Most organized workingmen reply with an interrogation mark, when asked their opinion of the movement for industrial education in the public schools, whose promoters were in annual convention at Chicago last week, says *The Public* of that city. They know that Big Business is exceedingly industrious trying to make of the public school system an auxiliary to what they euphemistically call the "open shop," but what is in reality a labor-grind shop; and they observe that Big Business was heavily represented at the convention. Perhaps they would not suspect the good faith of these men, even in such a matter, merely because the men are employed by Big Business. They might readily enough believe that the men were nevertheless acting from individual and democratic impulses, if the men themselves did anything more to prove it than to emit a democratic platitude now and then. If there is mistaken distrust of such men on the part of organized workingmen, it is no fault of the latter. Class prejudice is fostered not so much by workingmen as by business men.

Workingmen will have plenty of company in their distrust of this industrial education movement, if the speech of President Eliot of Harvard is to be regarded as at all significant of its purposes or aspirations. His declaration that industrial conditions require "more workmen skilled as journeymen, not more able foremen and superintendents," is well adapted to impress upon men who earn their living as journeymen and find journeymen more plentiful than jobs, that here is another scheme for cheapening labor by creating an excessive supply through the public schools. But that possible cause for distrust among workingmen, is a small matter in comparison with the cause Dr. Eliot gave for distrust from everybody whose democracy is not of the canned variety which he seems to keep in stock. He proposed that we "enact laws which will give the teachers the authority to sort out the boys and girls, assign to each the trade at which he or she seems best adapted, and then compel these children to be trained for these trades." A good deal of ignorant criticism is fired at socialism for its bureaucracy, but the most bureaucratic types of socialism never proposed anything more subversive of individuality than that suggestion from the head of Harvard University.

All is not clear sailing in the National Association of Manufacturers, says the *Cleveland Citizen*. It is claimed that quite a number of influential members are deserting the ship, but that the facts are suppressed wherever possible. Two important concerns, The American Optical Co., of Southbridge, Mass., and the Whiting Co., Boston, are among the latest to decide to paddle their own canoes.

The industrial situation in Great Britain is growing rapidly worse. In Sunderland alone 30,000 men are out of work and terrible destitution prevails, and in London fully 200,000 are idle. The present unemployed crisis is already the worst known for fifty years. At the same time some of the largest corporations report record-breaking dividends.

Under the law which has just gone into effect in Massachusetts it is unlawful for any person or corporation to require an employe to work on Sunday unless the employe is allowed twenty-four consecutive hours without labor during the six days ensuing.

PREPARE YOUR SONS AND DAUGHTERS for a business career by giving them a practical business education. It will not insure success but it will enable them to get started right. The San Francisco Business College, 733 Fillmore Street, gives the most thorough practical and interesting courses in the city. Call and investigate their work. ***

THAT SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Labor has received another hard blow from the United States Supreme Court. They are coming thick and fast these days. This time the decision is intended to strike from the hands of union labor its most potential offensive and defensive weapon.

Passing upon an appeal brought from a lower court by Dietrich Lowe, a Danbury hat manufacturer, the Supreme Court decided that the manufacturer had a claim for damages because of a boycott levied against his manufactures by the Hatters' Union and the American Federation of Labor. It was held by the court that the organizations named conspired to injure Lowe's interstate trade and were, therefore, liable under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law for damages.

This makes three decisions rendered by the Supreme Court within a short time against labor. The first was the declaration that the Employers' Liability law was unconstitutional; the second, that the law against the discharge of a workman because of membership in a union was unconstitutional.

It is thought that this latest decision is a sure indication of the position the court will take in the matter of the American Federation's "We Don't Patronize" list and the Bucks Stove Company. James Van Cleave, President of Bucks Company, and also President of the National Association of Manufacturers, who is pushing this suit, as well as a general campaign against Samuel Gompers and the entire trade union movement, has expressed himself as highly pleased at the court's decision in the Danbury hatter's case.

In a statement to the press he said: "I rejoice in this decision, for it is the culmination of a life work. I have always had an abiding faith in the Constitution and the law of the country, as interpreted by the Supreme Court."

"Well," says the union man, who is getting the worst of it, "it is natural to have faith in an institution which gives you what you want."

But what will the trade unions do with all this army of court decisions against them? Van Cleave says: "This decision of the Supreme Court carefully eliminates all the coercive, violent and criminal methods of the American Federation of Labor that have been so prominent in the past."

Pretty strong word, that word "criminal," and Mr. Van Cleave would find it rather difficult, even supported by his "abiding faith" to prove its applicability to any acts of the American Federation of Labor.

A consensus of the opinions of labor men about the Supreme Court's latest decision was that the thing for union labor to do now was to push the union label. They said that if it was unlawful to agitate against the products of a non-union concern it certainly was lawful to advise one's friends to patronize union manufacturers. It was thought that this idea would be carried to the extent of refusing to trade with a merchant who did not handle union label goods when such were obtainable.

This would change the campaign from one of "knocking" to one of "boosting." Instead of denouncing the dealer in non-union goods, the organizations would praise the dealer in union goods.

Just think that over and talk with the label leagues about it.—Joseph R. Buchanan.

West Virginia unionists are fighting to secure the passage in the Legislature of "a bill making the employer liable for the unlawful acts of guards, detectives," etc. The claim is made that the hired thugs are largely responsible for the deplorable conditions that exist in and about the mines.

HALL FOR RENT.

Union Hall in the Labor Temple is now vacant every Tuesday evening and on the first and third Mondays. The hall will seat about 250 people.

Don't buy the *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Delineator* and *Red Book*. They are unfair.

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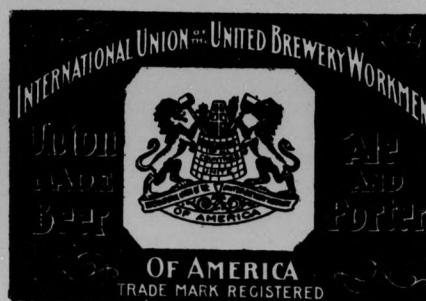
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DRINK BEER
See that this Label is on
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"TYRANNY" OF LABOR UNIONS.

While it is generally admitted that trade unions have come to stay and that organized labor is an established institution, it should also be admitted that their remarkable growth has been possible because of the high aims of the various organizations and the desire of members to give and receive fair treatment. A cardinal object of trade unionism is to render employment and the means of subsistence less precarious by securing to the workers an equitable share of the fruits of their labor." In the face of the admissions referred to, and also in view of the laudable objects of the union movement, we are constantly being preached to by the union-smashing alliances and their subsidized organs about the "tyranny of labor unions." An able defense from this charge is made by the *Pittsburg Leader* in the following editorial:

Denunciation of the "tyranny of labor unions is common. It is a favorite theme of those who have their own private reasons for condemning unionism among workingmen.

They invariably present one side of the case only and offer one-sided testimony to support the charge that they make against the unions. That is deemed sufficient by them, and it is sometimes accepted as sufficient by persons who do not take the trouble to look upon the other side.

It is probably true that workingmen who have no sympathy with unionism or who object to certain of its rules that directly apply to themselves have felt that the unions are tyrannical. They may have hindered some one from working as he pleased, for wages he was willing to accept or as many hours as he chose to work. He regarded that as tyranny.

But he gives no thought to the tyranny there would be without the labor union, the tyranny of capital. That tyranny would make him work as some other man decreed he should, for wages that he was unwilling to accept, but had to take or starve, and so many hours that his health might be ruined, his life shortened and he deprived of all opportunity for the enjoyment of even the small reward of his toil.

It is to prevent this tyranny of capitalists that labor unions are forced to make rules and laws that may seem to be burdensome and oppressive to some workingmen and which undoubtedly do restrain personal liberty to an extent.

But if restraint of the liberty of the individual is tyranny then all laws are tyrannical. In fact, the anarchist declares that they are and can give just as good and convincing testimony to prove that as does the class that talks about the tyranny of labor unions give to prove the unions' despotic oppression of the workingman.

The labor union question is whether workingmen through their own organization shall restrict their own personal liberties or whether they will without organization subject themselves to any restriction of those liberties that capitalists may desire to impose upon them.

And the right answer to that question is that the man who governs himself is free, while he who is governed by another man is a slave.

How much would labor get if each individual workingman was left to deal for himself with organized capital which was in possession of the goods of which the individual wanted a share?

Each man would then be free from the tyranny of the labor unions. He could demand as large or accept as small a share of the products of his labor as he pleased. He would be a free man.

But he would be dealing with a man or with a combination of men, likewise free, in possession of both his share and theirs and with final authority to make the division. Unless he had back of him a power at least equal to that of the man or men who held the products he would have little hope of getting anything nearly equal to the share he was justly entitled to.

To get the power he needs he and his comrades

in toil must give up to their labor unions their right to independence of action in the sale of their labor. As individuals they must sacrifice this for the material welfare of all, and it is this sacrifice that is demanded of them that is denounced by the anti-unionists as "tyranny."

It is the kind of "tyranny" upon which is founded all of the free governments of the world. It is a tyranny that must ever prevail if the whole social fabric of civilized government is not to fall to pieces. The individual must surrender part of his personal liberties for the common good, and it is only when he selfishly declines to do so willingly that this is tyranny to him.

CHILD LABOR AN INJURY TO THE RACE.

The *Medical Journal* says: "Child labor means two evils, under-development and illiteracy. That children should be sacrificed for the support of adults, no matter how indigent, is a reversal of the law of nature. Child labor is the truest form of race suicide."

The exploiters of child labor always contend that it is to the child's best interest to be put to work early in life. Their perennial cry is that, "you make a loafer of the boy" if you keep him from the workshop. They also tell us that "the boy who starts to make his own way early in life becomes the best man." It is strange, though, that these men themselves do not send their boys to the workshop early in life in order that they might "become the best men." Who is the best authority and safest guide on this question—the exploiter of child labor or the *Medical Journal*. If under-development and illiteracy are good things for the welfare of society, then child labor is a thing to encourage, but not otherwise.

A funny tangle occurred in the New York rent strike. About 300 marshals' deputies struck for more money. The deputies are thoroughly organized in a body that is known as the "Furniture Snatchers' Association," and are prepared to enforce their demands. The marshals rushed in 20 negroes as strike-breakers. Some of the colored folks had only arrived from Jamaica. They knew nothing of the rent strike, the deputies' strike or the Yiddish tongues. The coons became frightened at the jabbering and started to run, the Jews ran after them to see where they were going, and soon a big part of the East Side was in an uproar. The negroes finally escaped.—*Cleveland Citizen*.

Fifty-six thousand members of the Amalgamated Society of Italian Railway Employees prepared a monster agitation to force Italy to concede to an eight-hour working day and one whole day's rest weekly in all departments of the service. These, together with minor demands, were formulated with careful precision by a commission appointed for the purpose in a lengthy memorial and were presented to the government. The railway men will give Parliament till April 1 to open negotiations with the men's representatives, for which another term of three months is assigned as a limit.

The Typographical Union of Germany (composed of printers, pressmen, feeders and typefounders), according to its last report, had a membership of 53,807 and a treasury of 5,891,100 marks (about \$1,470,000). The organization pays out-of-work, sick, old-age disability and death benefits, and also provides for the widows and orphans of its deceased members.

The United States Steel Corporation has sent out a notice recalling the order to cut wages issued several weeks ago. It is said that the change of plan was adopted as a matter of policy, as it was feared that the lowering of wages in connection with the large earnings of the corporation in the past year might be the cause of odious comparisons.

Demand union-stamped shoes.

FINED FOR SELLING POST'S PRODUCT.

The following is from the Altoona (Pa.) *Morning Tribune*, and tells its own story:

The first of the three cases brought by Pure Food Agent H. L. Banzhoff against Altoona wholesale merchants on the charge of selling cereal foods that do not comply with the pure food laws was heard by Alderman John J. Irwin on Saturday morning. It was that against Curry, Canan & Co., on the charge of selling "Grape Nuts." Commissioner James Foust, of the pure food department, was present at the hearing, as were a number of others interested in the outcome of the case. J. D. Hicks represented the prosecution, while the interests of the defendant were looked after by Attorney T. C. Hare, assisted by an attorney from Battle Creek, Mich., the representative counsel for the manufacturer of the cereal. The case was brought to prove that "Grape Nuts" was misbranded and does not possess the real food value that is represented.

Dr. William Frear, head of the chemistry department at the State College, was the chief witness in the case. He testified to making a chemical analysis of the box of "Grape Nuts" sent him, to the result of the examination, and that the food failed to come up to the statements made in branding the goods. He claimed that "Grape Nuts" did not contain the food values as represented on the packages. Dr. Horace R. Smith, of this city, was called as a witness in the case, and testified that "Grape Nuts" was not a predigested food, that it could not be such unless acted upon by the action of saliva and gastric juices. Both witnesses were cross-examined to a great extent on their testimony. At the conclusion of the case Alderman Irwin imposed a fine of \$60 and costs on the defendant company.

UNION PATTERNS.

Owing to the fact that many patterns on the market are the product of non-union labor, the most notorious of which are the Butterick productions, the following list of patterns, all of which are the product of union labor, is published for the benefit of all women's auxiliaries and wives of union men who appreciate the importance of their position as buyers for the household, and who support the principles of unionism by the purchase of union-made goods in all lines on which the label may be obtained:

McCall's.
Economy.
Home Pattern Co.
Paris Modes.
Pictorial Review.
Independent Peerless.
Union Dime.

Slowly, but surely, the world is beginning to understand the labor movement, and with that understanding comes each day a larger measure of co-operation and sympathy from the other classes. But there are still those who cannot or will not see the workingman's movement as it is intended by him to be, therefore, he is periodically denounced. He is a striker, they say. So he is, but not until he has been arrogantly told that there is nothing to arbitrate. He boycotts. Yes, but he learned the use of that weapon from the cruel blacklist—the blacklist that made him an industrial outcast, that denied him the right to be the bread-winner and sent him away from his home with the wail of his child and the sobs of his wife breaking his heart. The striker is but a rebel. The rebel has been the torch-bearer of civilization since man realized he had a soul.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

The Executive Board of the International Union of Electrical Workers has voted to increase the union's defense fund from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000. The board also contemplates increasing the death benefit for widows and orphans. An assessment will be made on the locals throughout the United States and Canada to meet the increase.

HUMAN SIDE OF THE LABOR QUESTION.

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

The courts of law have decided that a man's market value is just about \$4995 more than a sheep—unless the sheep has a fancy pedigree. He is worth, this human machine, \$5,000. We'll accept the figures, even though they may make us feel small and of little value.

But here comes a man who wants a thousand of us—worth \$5,000,000. He wants us to become part of his great system of production. He needs us, because without our trained movements his system will be worth just so much iron for the scrap pile. He had nothing to do with our development. A thousand factors have entered into our makeup for which he was not in any way responsible. We, therefore, advance him five million dollars in the persons of ourselves, at a stated rate of interest, to be paid us in wages. Economically speaking, some of us are really worth more than a five thousand dollar machine, but some of us may be worth less. Let us take it for granted, for the present, that we are receiving just what we are worth.

But the thousand of us pay back in taxes, of various kinds, the money which helps establish the community in which his factory is located, and help maintain the peace and prosperity of the town, supporting legislators and municipal officers, which make the town a safe place in which to transact business. In the making of the laws, we, as citizens, had one thousand times as much to do as the factory owner. We helped to make the charter under which he runs his business. He cannot say, therefore, that "this is my business, and I shall run it as I please." "It is OUR business, and we shall run it to our mutual interest," must be the true sentiment, which shall impel us to do our best to make it the finest business that we know how to make it.

Both of us must seek each other's welfare. Everything that hinders the progress of "our business," must be eliminated. There must be an absolutely square deal on both sides. We have, together, let us say, a ten million dollar investment at stake. We should earnestly seek to avoid the usual hindrances to success—namely, strikes, lockouts, fire, flood and pestilence. Mostly should be guard against the human frailties which imperil every enterprise, and which stand in the way of all progress.

If either of us insist that this is MY business, exclusively, acting as individuals and seeking only our individual interests, then we at once place ourselves outside the realm of mutual helpfulness, and we become veritable anarchists, deserving the penalty which attaches to that position—to go it alone, without the privileges which come from the social forces that must make this world a comfortable, happy abiding place, and which we have all had a hand in producing.

OUR MUTUAL OBLIGATIONS.

We have assumed that a thousand of us, each worth—according to the courts of law—\$5,000, making a total value of \$5,000,000, have placed our "capital" alongside of the "capital" of a factory owner, who has put up another \$5,000,000; thus making a plant worth \$10,000,000. Without entering into a controversy as to whether the present economic system is right or wrong, let us face present-day conditions.

Assuming that our interests are common, what do we, as partners in this ten million dollar enterprise, owe each other?

On one side, our "captain of industry" must give us a sufficient rate of interest in the form of wages or in some other convenient and satisfactory form, as will at least give us a fair and comfortable living. This rate of interest must be higher, proportionately, than that which he himself receives from the amount which he invested, first, because we, as human beings, valued at \$5,000 each, are actually worth more than \$5,000 put into brick or iron, in which his capital is invested, and, second, because he will never return the principal as it is represented in the \$5,000 workingman, as he would be compelled

to do were he to borrow that amount in the open market. Just what the proportion of interest shall be must be determined both by the ability and the energy each of us—workmen and director—puts into our particular end of the job. This implies that some of us, even among the workmen, will receive a higher rate of interest, or wages, than others.

Furthermore, we have a right to insist that our working conditions shall be such as to permit us to live in a manner which is fitting as normal men. This principle must determine the number of hours which he shall work and the sanitary state in the shop. The director must protect us from every influence which might lower the standard of living to which we are justly entitled, whether that influence be in the nature of other workmen who are antagonistic to these interests by reason of indifference or depraved tastes and inclinations, or whether that influence be due to any other cause which might make us less human and less progressive.

On the other hand, it should be understood that the thousand of us are ready to say that every talent which we possess shall be put into our common business. Not only must we keep out every negative influence, but it should be incumbent upon us to contribute every positive virtue which shall make our common job what it should be.

This implies that every man will make the most of himself, physically, mentally and morally. For no man can give out to others and for others, that which he, himself, does not possess.

OUR BUSINESS AGENTS.

For an employer to know, personally, a thousand men, and to deal with them individually, is an utter impossibility. Because of the nature of present-day industry, collective bargaining has become a necessity. This must be true at least so far as general matters are concerned. Furthermore, the "employer" may really be divided into a hundred stockholders. It isn't often that a single individual has a cool five million to put down for the starting of a business enterprise. When this is the case, these stockholders will elect a board of directors, who, in turn, appoint a superintendent or manager, which individual is rarely a stockholder. It is his job to represent the interests of the stockholders. The stockholders have a perfect right to do this, so has the individual employer a right to have a manager represent his interests. It is also perfectly legitimate for a number of concerns to combine and form a so-called trust, which combination of interests may elect a general manager.

But the thousand workingmen must have the same privilege. They too, have the right to combine, either as representing the force employed in a particular shop or factory, or they may organize all of the men in their craft in a particular city or section of country, and appoint or elect a man who will represent their interests in the matters which have to do with their general welfare. He then becomes their business agent, or "walking delegate." He is the expert on all matters pertaining to the craft, as they have to do with business relationships. He is the spokesman of those who have elected him. His instructions come from them. He does nothing excepting as it is approved by the body of toilers who have placed him at their head. He not only protects the men by his wider knowledge of the state of business, but he protects those who might otherwise be subjected to punishment because of their active interest in behalf of their fellows, in the matter of securing better working conditions.

When the business manager or superintendent representing the stockholders declines to deal with the business agent or walking delegate representing the employees, he forgets that he, himself, is simply a business agent, or "walking delegate," and every argument which he produces against dealing with the men's representative, comes back as a boomerang upon himself.

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SOLD BY
2,000 DEALERS WHY?

THE BOYCOTT IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

(Continued from page 5)

the good of the whole, and of the extent to which he reserves his individual liberty.

"In short, it is the greatest absurdity to suppose it is in the power of one, or any number of men, at the entering into society, to renounce their essential natural rights, or the means of preserving those rights, when the grand end of civil government, from the very nature of its institution, is for the support, protection and defense of those very rights, the principle of which, as it is before observed, is life, liberty and property. If man, through fear, fraud or mistake, should in terms renounce or give up any essential natural right, the eternal law of reason and the grand end of society would absolutely vacate such renunciation. The right to freedom being a gift of God Almighty, it is not in the power of man to alienate this gift and voluntarily become a slave."

Here we have Franklin's preface to the English edition of the Report of the Committee of Correspondence, published by him in London immediately after he received it. The Committee of Correspondence drew up its views and submitted them to the home government and Franklin, who was then the American representative at the Court of St. James, printed the report of the committee in the newspapers, and prefaced the report by some observations of his own, from which I now quote:

"The mistaken policy of the Stamp Act first disturbed this happy situation. But the flame thereby raised was soon extinguished by its repeal, and the old harmony restored, with all its concomitant advantages to our commerce. The subsequent act of another administration, which, not content with an established exclusion of foreign manufacturers, began to make our own merchandise dearer to the consumer there, by heavy duties, revived it again, and combinations were entered into throughout the continent to stop trading with Britain until those duties should be repealed. All were accordingly repealed but one, the duty on tea. This was reserved (professedly) as a standing claim and exercise of the right assumed by Parliament of laying such duties."

The author of the leaflet proceeds as follows:

"Mr. Adams' motion, creating a Committee of Correspondence, had specified three distinct duties to be performed—to draw up a statement of the rights of the Colonists as men, as Christians, and as subjects; a declaration of the infringement and violation of those rights; and a letter to be sent to the several towns in the province and to the world as the sense of the town. The drafting of the first was assigned to Samuel Adams, the second to Joseph Warren, and the last to Benjamin Church. When the reports of the several committees were prepared, they were presented on the twentieth of November to a town meeting at Faneuil Hall by James Otis, who now, as chairman, made his final appearance in public—the wreck of one of the most brilliant men of genius that America has produced, but yet sustained by the care and sympathy of some friends and the tender reverence of the people, whose cause he had ever ardently and sincerely supported."

Following is the judgment passed upon the work of Samuel Adams, in his promulgation of the "Rights of the Colonists":

"Here (in the paper of 1772) is embodied the whole philosophy of human rights, condensed from the doctrines of all time, and applied to the immediate circumstances of America. Upon this paper was based all that was written or spoken of human liberty in the Congress which declared independence; and the mere instrument itself is, in many features, but a repetition of the principles here enunciated, and of Joseph Warren's list of grievances, which follow the 'Rights of the Colonists' in the report."

If I understand this paper correctly, one thing is made perfectly clear by Adams, namely, that the individual Colonist, and the individual in society at large, reserves to himself certain natural personal rights. These are rights which are inalienable, and he can not vacate them, not even out of respect to the will of the majority or any number of his fellows. So inalienable are these rights that, as Adams says, the renunciation of them would be invalid, upon the general principle that no man can voluntarily enslave himself.

Permit me to quote to you just one more excerpt from the general history of this country, and then I shall give way to the gentleman who will follow me. I have here the "Young Folks' History of the United States," by Higginson. I know not how many young Americans have imbibed the pabulum of liberty from this book, but I should judge, as you may judge by its appearance, that they have been quite numerous. I have no doubt that several successive generations of Americans have learned all they know, and possibly all they will ever know, about

the spirit of '76, from this dog's-eared book. Let me read to you just one passage in it. And, by the way, I note here the name of Mr. Otis, a name familiar in American history, ancient and modern, although in slightly different connections. (Laughter.) You have all heard of Patrick Henry's famous speech: "Caesar had his Brutus; Charles the First had his Cromwell, and George the Third—" Then arose the cry of "Treason!" Patrick Henry said: "Well, George the Third may profit by their example. If that be treason, make the most of it!" A set of resolutions, to which I have already referred, calling for the adoption by the people generally of the policy of non-importation, had been adopted by the Burgesses of Virginia, and this book goes on to say in that connection:

"This example was quickly followed. In Massachusetts, James Otis proposed that an American Congress should be called, which should come together without asking the consent of the British government. Others took up the plan, and proposed that American liberties should be left 'to the watchfulness of a united continent.' The Congress met in October, 1765, and, though only nine of the thirteen Colonies sent delegates, it did great good to their cause. This Congress drew up a 'declaration of rights,' and a petition to the King. All over the country, the merchants agreed not to buy British goods, and men and women promised to wear home-spun clothes, and to go without all imported things, in order to show that they were not dependent upon England. One patriotic woman, Mrs. Cushing, wrote to her friends: 'I hope there are none of us but would sooner wrap ourselves in sheep and goat skins than buy English goods of a people who have insulted us in such a scandalous manner.'"

* * *

So much, Mr. President, for the history of '76. Now, as to the application of it all, I gather just this from my reading: The non-importation agreements were nothing more nor less than so many boycotts. The only difference is a difference in terms—they called the thing by a different name. In all probability, if the events of the pre-Revolutionary period should be renewed or repeated in the history of any nation on earth to-day, and I trust that these events, or at least their results will be repeated in more than one nation of the world in the near future—just as sure as that event transpires, when it becomes a question of bringing pressure to bear upon the commercial activities or life of the mother country, instead of using the term "non-importation agreement," they will call it a boycott agreement. And that because they are familiar with the term "boycott" now, whereas they were not familiar with it in '76.

In discussing the boycott, as in discussing any other question, it is well to bear in mind that the thing that we discuss may be much older than the name we apply to it. More than that, it may easily turn out that by giving a certain thing a "local habitation and a name," we may be associating with it qualities which it does not really possess. In other words, we may, by the mere use, or misuse, of names and terms, so obscure the real thing or issue itself as to be misled in our conclusions concerning it. I can readily understand a body of Irish landlords feeling very warmly upon the question of the boycott, because Boycott himself was an Irish landlord, and he added, or his friends have added, the word to the lexicon of our tongue. But the thing itself, the thing which the Irish Land Leaguers did to Captain Boycott, had been done to many men before Boycott's time, as they will in all probability be done to many other men in our time, and in the future.

The boycott, by whatever name it be known, is as old as human liberty itself, and probably as old as humanity itself. In a word, the boycott is simply this: One man, let us say, conceives that another man has done him an injustice. It may be a question of employer and employe, or it may be any other kind of question. One man conceives that another man has done him an injustice, and failing direct redress for that injustice, he seeks the aid and assistance of his fellows. He goes or writes to his friends; he explains the case to them, and he urges them to assist him. The only manner in which they can assist him—the only manner in which it can be done, as has been noted in the pamphlet of the "Citizen of Philadelphia," that is at once constitutional, lawful, peaceful, rational and effective, is by withholding patronage, the exercise of an individual right of the citizen, exercised in a collective way by a number of citizens, by concert of purpose, it is true, but none the less an exercise of an individual right.

I am satisfied that that right has always been exercised by men in times past, and that it always will be exercised by men. The moment that you can deny by any process, legal or otherwise, by injunctions or by statutes, the right of one man to withhold his patronage from another, and to go to a third person and get him to also withhold his patronage from the first party, that moment you

make men so many slaves. They have that moment lost the one quality of individual freedom, which makes all the difference between liberty and slavery.

I have taken up too much of your time, gentlemen. I apologize for having done so, and particularly to the gentleman who is to follow me. I can only assure him that I shall give him as patient and respectful a hearing as he has accorded me.

I said at the outset that I would not attempt to discuss this subject from a local standpoint, but that I would confine myself, as I conceived it to be my duty by a reading of the question itself, to the historical aspects of the question. If there be one thing in the history of the American Revolution that is written larger than anything else, it is the fact that the American Colonists put a boycott, to use that homely, and, to some, disagreeable and "un-American" expression, upon the British merchant and the British government, with the purpose of compelling the British ministry either to raise the obnoxious taxes, or to quit their offices.

I have upon numerous occasions made the statement, and I here repeat it—you, of course, reserving to yourselves the right to accept or reject it—that if we are going to apply a nationality, if we are going to give any color of nationality to the boycott, instead of calling it an "un-American institution," we must recognize that it is one of the most American of all institutions. It is the institution more commonly and popularly adopted by the people of the Colonies in pre-Revolutionary days than any other, the institution which did more than any other to bring the Revolution to a head, to inspire the people, to unite them and to make effective their efforts for political independence.

Mr. Toastmaster and gentlemen, I thank you for the honor you have extended to me, for your courteous and patient attention under adverse circumstances, and repeat now what I said at the outset, that since the American Revolution stands for the spirit of human liberty, the one epochal event in the history of the world that has inspired humanity with new hope and that will continue to inspire the nations and the peoples of the earth with hope and courage, to secure their own political enfranchisement, you may count me among the innumerable host of admirers, beneficiaries and sons of the American Revolution.

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Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Marke* 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Stuart.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Elintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave.; headquarters, room 408.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Barenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Stuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boller Makers, No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Bollermakers' No. 25—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays. Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 2015 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Mondays at 15th and Mission; Headquarters, rm. 9, 15th and Mission.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet Saturday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Mallers—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 516 14th.

Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—Elintracht Hall, Twelfth St., 4th Monday.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 186 Erie St.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 186 Erie St.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Grocery Clerks—Headqrs., 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Headqrs., 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th. Will J. French, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna Sts.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

A Keen-Eyed Engineer.

An old engineer in the north of England was getting his sight tested by a doctor who lived in a house facing a large park. The doctor used to say to his patients, "Look over there and tell me what you can see." When the engineer learned that his sight was to be tested he arranged with his son to take his bicycle half a mile into the park and be oiling it. In due time the old man was led to the window, the doctor saying as usual:

"What do you see?"

The old man, peering out, said, "I see a young man stooping beside his bicycle."

"Do you?" said the doctor. "I don't see anything at all."

"Nonsense," said the engineer. "Why, he is oiling it."

The doctor took up a pair of field-glasses and plainly saw the same.

"Magnificent sight!" he said.

The engineer is still drawing his wages.—*London Telegraph.*

One of the eloquent poetical writers who report the costumes and etiquette at Washington penned this in his, or her, account of a presidential reception: "Mrs. X wore nothing in the way of a dress that was remarkable." The slipshod English was handsomely corrected by the pedantic but unhumorous printer, thus, "Mrs. X. wore nothing in the way of a dress. That was remarkable."

Don't buy the *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Delineator* and *Red Book*. They are unfair.

A. F. OF L. "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms which have been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

Food and Kindred Products.

Bread.—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Cigars.—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City, manufacturers of the Henry George and Tom Moore Cigars; Rosenthal Company, New York City, manufacturers of the Bill Dugan, King Alfred, Pelper Heldselck, Joe Walcott, Big Bear, Diamond D, El Tladdo, Jack Dare, Little Alfred, Club House, Our Bob, 1105 Royal Arcanum cigars.

Flour.—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Groceries.—James Butler, New York City.

Meat.—Jones Lamb Company, Baltimore, Md.

Tobacco.—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

Whiskey.—Finch Distilling Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

Clothing.

Clothing.—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Saks & Co., Washington, D. C., New York City and Indianapolis, Ind.

Corsets.—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.

Gloves.—J. H. Cowrie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.

Hats.—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Shirts and Collars.—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.

Printing and Publications.

Bookbinders.—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Printing.—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey & Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer; Philadelphia Bulletin.

Pottery, Glass, Stone and Cement.

Pottery and Brick.—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Corning, Brick, Tile and Terra Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

Cement.—Portland Peninsular Cement Company, Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

Machinery and Building.

General Hardware.—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company; Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Company, Walden, N. Y.

Iron and Steel.—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Company, Manitowoc, Wis.

Stoves.—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Company, Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck's Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Wood and Furniture.

Bags.—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La. branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.

Brooms and Busters.—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

Fibre Ware.—Indurated Fibre Ware Company, Lockport, N. Y.

Furniture.—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

Gold Beaters.—Hastings & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskolb, Boston, Mass.

Lumber.—Reinie Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Grays Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.

Leather.—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

Rubber.—Lambertville Rubber Company, Lambertville, N. J.

Wall Paper.—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio.

Wagons.—The Hickman-Ebbert Company, Owensboro, Ky.; Owensboro Wagon Company, Owensboro, Ky.; F. A. Ames Company, Owensboro, Ky.

Watches.—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Company, Riverside, N. J.

Wire Cloth.—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

Bill Posters.—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Van Buren Co. and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.

Hotels.—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Railways.—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

Telegraphy.—Western Union Telegraph Company and its Messenger Service.

D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 365 McAllister.
 (164) Antique Printing Co., 707 Franklin.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian),
 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
 (165) Brown, E. A., 2346 Mission.
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.
 (8) Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and
 Commercial.
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
 (90) Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (147) Construction News, 51 Third.
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, 33-35 Main.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
 (173) Empire Advertising Co., Bay and Taylor.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 (178) Faist, Charles G., 1437 O'Farrell.
 (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacra-
 mento.
 (121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (75) Gillette Co., 2257 Mission.
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 184-186 Erie.
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg. Co., 14 Leaven-
 worth.
 (122) Guedet, L. F., 131 Falcon Avenue.
 (127) Halle & Scott, 640 Commercial.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
 (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (150) Helvetia Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (167) International Press, 3341 Eighteenth.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (16) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.
 (50) Latham & Emanuel, 510 Clay.
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (66) Leland Printing and Publishing Co., 19 7th.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
 (174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.
 (58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNeill, John R., 532 Commercial.
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (81) Perna Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (137) Polychrome Company, 214 Hyde.
 (168) Polyglot Press, 732 Broadway.
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1186 Market.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 227 Bush.
 (48) Sutter Press, 166 Valencia.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.

- (107) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
 (35) Vale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 (169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
 (31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial
 and Battery.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth,
 Oakland.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
 (32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPES AND STEREOTYPES.

Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.
 Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

ORIGIN OF LABOR DAY.

As has been the case for several years—indeed, since Labor Day became a recognized institution—there has been a considerable discussion upon the platform and in the press as to the origin of the day and its earliest legal recognition, writes Jos. R. Buchanan in the *New York Journal*. And of course there was considerable misinformation about it, as in former years.

By most of the old-timers, who were in the movement when that day was made, it is conceded that the credit for first advancing the idea of celebrating on a day especially set apart as labor's day belongs to the late Peter J. McGuire, for many years National Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and First Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor. He first broached the question in the old Central Labor Union in New York.

As to making the first Monday in September a legal holiday, to be known as Labor Day, the State of Oregon was the first to take such action. On February the 21st, 1887, the Governor of Oregon affixed his signature to a bill passed by the Legislature establishing Labor Day in that State. Colorado came second on March 15, 1887. New Jersey was third on April 8, 1887 and New York was fourth on May 6, 1887.

Thirty-four States have adopted legislation setting aside the first Monday in September as a holiday to be known as Labor Day. And the Congress of the United States has adopted such an act covering all the States and Territories.

If we could for a time eliminate trades-unionism, with all its influence and achievements, and could experience the conditions that would prevail if the enemies of unionism were allowed to carry out their policies without resistance; if we could witness the poverty, misery and servility that would exist under the unrestrained power of labor's enemies, how eager we would be to return to the conditions existing under organized labor, and how much more earnest we would be in promoting its cause. We do not appreciate the full value of trades-unionism; if we did we would never allow indifference to take possession of us.—*Ex.*

Look for the Union Label. Demand it.

THE WERNER PLANT NON-UNION THROUGHOUT.

The general eight-hour committee of the allied printing trades of Akron, Ohio, has issued a circular calling attention to the products of the Werner Company. The movement which was started by this company for the complete disruption of the printing trade unions in its plant some two years ago, when the Typographical Union inaugurated the eight-hour day, now includes all the allied trades. The Werner people are supported in this fight by the full strength of the Manufacturers' Association and similar organizations, and as this is one of the large publishing concerns of the country, it behooves the union printers and their sympathizers to see that the plant does not become lost to the union printing trades. The Akron unions can win in this struggle if they receive the united and earnest support of the allied trades throughout the country. The following is a list of the more important publications of the unfair Werner concern:

Encyclopedia Britannica (31 vols.).
 Standard Encyclopedia Britannica (12 vols.).
 New American Encyclopedia and Dictionary (12 vols.).
 Presidents' Messages (12 vols.).
 Tissot's Life of Christ (3 vols.).
 World's Best Literature (31 and 46 vols.).
 Students' Reference Works (3 vols.).
 Millennial Dawn (6 vols. English, 5 German, 3 Swedish).
 Works of Voltaire (41 vols.).
 Works of Maupassant (17 vols.).
 Works of Flaubert (15 vols.).
 Works of D'Israeli (15 vols.).
 Works of Mulbach (18 vols.).
 Deeds of Valor (2 vols.).
 Makers of History (17 vols.).
 Historians' History of the World.
 World's Best Orations.

The above works have been used as subscription premiums by newspapers, some are offered by dealers on the installment plan, and some are sold by canvassers and book agents.

The official count shows that the majority of Thomas L. Lewis over W. B. Wilson for President of the United Mine Workers to succeed John Mitchell was not as large as the early returns indicated. The total vote was 127,025, of which Lewis received 64,553 and Wilson 62,472, a majority of 2,081 for Lewis. John P. White, of Iowa, was elected Vice-President without opposition. W. D. Ryan, of Illinois, defeated John Fahey, of Pennsylvania, for Secretary-Treasurer by a vote of 82,345 to 40,918. The new officers take charge of affairs April 1.

A New York exchange says: Although the Commercial Telegraphers were not successful in their recent fight for better conditions, they have the satisfaction of knowing that their sacrifices were not all in vain. It appears that the justice of their demands has made an impression on the management of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and as a consequence the announcement has been made that the company is to take back about all of the strikers with an increase of \$1 a week.

N. G. Meads, a cigar manufacturer of York, Pa., was convicted at York, last week, of the charge of counterfeiting the blue label of the Cigarmakers' International Union. Meads had been in court on this charge before, and once found guilty, but escaped punishment on appeal, because of the alleged intemperate charge of the judge to the jury.

The Heusner Baking Company of Chicago has gone bankrupt. This concern secured an injunction against Bakers' Union No. 2 and attempted to railroad several makers of the Bakers' Union to prison via a conspiracy trial. Thus the Heusner Co. was widely advertised and those who controlled it soon parted with their money.

It is reported from New York that the bootblacking privilege in a new building in the metropolis has been leased for twelve years at \$10,000 a year.

AT THE THEATERS.

Orpheum.

The programme at the Orpheum for the week beginning this Sunday matinee should strongly appeal to the public for it will be decidedly one of the best in the history of this famous vaudeville theatre. It will be headed by the celebrated English actor, William Hawtrey, who will present the one act play "Compromised." The two Curzon Sisters will be a sensational and thrilling feature of the performance. The Four Sisters Amatis, musicians and vocalists, Violet Dale, mimic, will be the other newcomers. It will be the last week of the Picchiani Troupe; Eleanor Falke; Petching Brothers and of Fred Walton. There will be New Orpheum Motion Pictures.

Central.

The Central Theatre did an excellent week's business with "Deadwood Dick's Last Shot" and now another brilliant and up-to-date melodrama, "The Little Heroes of the Street" is drawing large and enthusiastic audiences.

The plot of this melodrama is full of interest and fun. Philip Ray and his betrothed, Mildred Howard, are besieged by the villain and his colleague and almost lost to each other through their trickery when Philip, as all heroes are made to do, saves his love just in the nick of time.

The play is then carried on through a series of most heartrending events and finally matters are justifiably settled and happiness reigns.

A Highland lady chatting with a neighbor told that one of the village girls was just married, and opined that she had been "an auld maid owerlang" to take kindly to matrimony. "An auld maid," she added, "is like to be awfu' ignorant where men-folks are concerned." "She is that," assented the neighbor. "Do ye mind my husband's brither? He was a schuilmaster—a weel-built, weel-faured man as ye may ken, wi' braid shouthers an' gey tall. A'weel, Sandy McLean's mither had a gatherin' at her hoose one e'en, an' when they a' cam' to gae their ways hame the men tuik the maids an' saw them to their biding-places. My brither-in-law tuik an auld maid wha keepit a wee shop in the toon. When they reached their journey's eend, he aye bent to kiss her cheek, as was the custom in seein' hame. Noo Jeannot (the auld maid) was in a gret fluster. 'Oh! Mr. Cameron,' says she—an' she was all in a tremble—'what am I to dae? Must I lift my veil?'"

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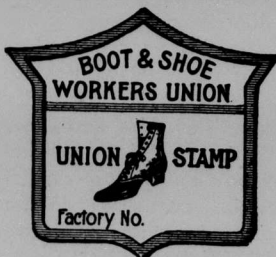
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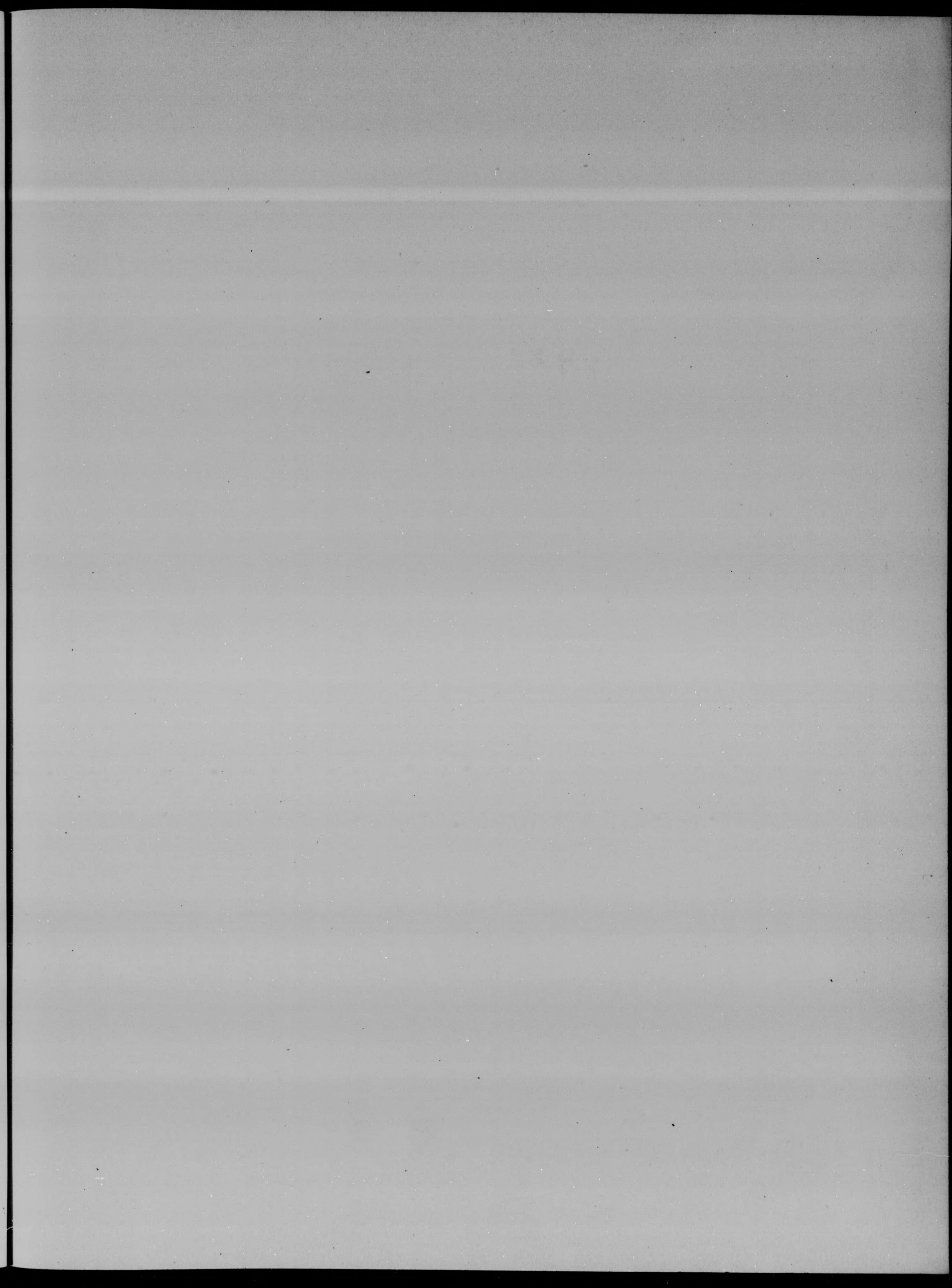
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L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
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H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
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W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jussaitiss & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Market St.
H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission.
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THE BIG
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1344-1354 Fillmore St.
Near Ellis



AT THE THEATERS.

Orpheum.

The programme at the Orpheum for the week beginning this Sunday matinee should strongly appeal to the public for it will be decidedly one of the best in the history of this famous vaudeville theatre. It will be headed by the celebrated English actor, William Hawtrey, who will present the one act play "Compromised." The two Curzon Sisters will be a sensational and thrilling feature of the performance. The Four Sisters Amatis, musicians and vocalists, Violet Dale, mimic, will be the other newcomers. It will be the last week of the Picchiani Troupe; Eleanor Falke; Petching Brothers and of Fred Walton. There will be New Orpheum Motion Pictures.

Central.

The Central Theatre did an excellent week's business with "Deadwood Dick's Last Shot" and now another brilliant and up-to-date melodrama, "The Little Heroes of the Street" is drawing large and enthusiastic audiences.

The plot of this melodrama is full of interest and fun. Philip Ray and his betrothed, Mildred Howard, are besieged by the villain and his colleague and almost lost to each other through their trickery when Philip, as all heroes are made to do, saves his love just in the nick of time.

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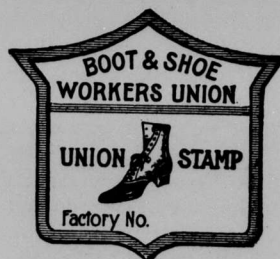
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